

ODD MEN IN CONGRESS
SOME ARE MADE CONSPICUOUS BY PECULIARITIES.

Among the Members of the Two Houses Sprague is the richest, Reed the biggest, Sulloway the tallest, Cockrell the homeliest, Penrose the handsomest.

Extremes in Congress. Washington correspondence. In the present House of Representatives there are probably more rich members than in any of its predecessors.

Over at the Senate end of the Capitol is to be found quite a bunch of millionaires, of course. Turner, the new Senator from Washington, is appraised at about \$4,000,000, invested in gold mines. Wetmore of Rhode Island, now serving his first term, inherited \$5,000,000. Elihu of West Virginia may be put down conservatively at \$3,000,000, he owns coal mines and vast tracts of land in that State. Eugene Hale of Maine, who married the daughter of Zach Chandler, is supposed to possess \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. Proctor of Vermont has \$3,000,000 invested in marble quarries, and Smith of New Jersey is credited with \$2,000,000, earned by the manufacture of patent leather.

The oldest member of the House of Representatives is Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. He has passed his 75th birthday. Harmer, also of Pennsylvania, has been the longest serving, having been elected to thirteen Congresses. The fattest and heaviest member is Tom Reed, the Speaker. The tallest is Cy Sulloway of New Hampshire. He measures four inches over six feet in his socks, and his beard and hair are long and black. It is not certain who is the shortest representative, but George B. McClellan seems to have a fair claim to that distinction. The baldiest is Cooper of Wisconsin, unquestionably. Over on the Senate side Gallinger of New Hampshire boasts the longest hair. The Santa Claus of Congress now, as for many years past, is Stewart of Colorado. Gallinger. With his silvery hair and beard he is the very picture of Kris Kringle. There has never been a doubt as to the identity of Cockrell of Missouri in Congress since he himself took pride in the fact. Even Pettus, the new Senator from Alabama, makes no attempt to dispute Cockrell for the distinction. Except for Cockrell, however, Pettus would be an easy winner in this regard. The homeliest man in the lower house is Edwy of Minnesota, and, like Cockrell, he prides himself on it. The handsomest man in the upper house, in a way, would be a fair description of a cowboy, which does not show that it does not show dirt. His mustache is always just about four days old, and his whiskers have a growth of two days. How he keeps them so is a mystery, but he has never been seen clean-shaven. Withal, he is a quaint humorist, and a man of considerable ability.

Better to Look Upon. The handsomest member of the House, in his own judgment, is Barrett of Massachusetts. He wears a neat Van Dyke beard and gold-rimmed glasses, and he is always very well dressed. Everybody else thinks that he is looking man in the upper house. Though now 47 years of age, he has retained the youthful look of earlier days to a remarkable degree. Allison of Iowa is the most distinguished-looking Senator, and a handsome man at that. The dude of the Senate, par excellence, is Edward Oliver Wolcott, who is said to possess seventy-five suits of clothes; and he never wears a pair of trousers more than three times. His clothes are always of the most fashionable cut, and this is allied to the change in his costume two or three times during a long day's session at the Capitol, keeping a small wardrobe in his committee room for that purpose. Allison, McMillan, Gorman and Wetmore are all well-dressed men. Cockrell is the worst dressed Senator; it has been said of him that his trousers bag at the ankles.

Well-dressed Representatives. The best-dressed man in the House is, beyond question, Harry Bingham, who carries the Republican party of Philadelphia in the palm of his hand. Though 57 years old, and with a record of service in ten Congresses, he has all the air and activity of a youthful beau. His earnest rival is a Cincinnati member, Jacob H. Brownell. It may be declared, without any reserve, that the worst-dressed man in the House is Romulus L. Lindsay of North Carolina. For some reason he appears in a very much dressed up condition on rare occasions, but the phenomenon is purely spasmodic, and immediately he relapses into his accustomed disorderly aspect. Customarily he looks as if he had on his wedding suit of 50 years earlier—shiny and buttoned away. Nevertheless, he is a brilliant orator, in the old-time style, eddy enough. There is Henderson of Iowa, fervid and impassioned; Dolliver of Iowa, smooth and mellifluous, and Cousins of Iowa, who has a fine voice and prepares his speeches carefully. All three are eloquent men, and Dolliver is a wit of the first water.

On the Democratic side no man is to be considered seriously as an orator, unless Bailey be so termed. The Republicans have a rising man in Moody, from the old Essex district of Massachusetts; but among the leaders of the House at present there is remarkably little oratorical ability. At the Senate end of the Capitol, Frey and Wolcott are the best orators. Wolcott is the witliest man in the upper house, and is always sure of attention when he talks. Aldrich of Rhode Island is the most expert debater. Stewart, of the silver tongue and silver hair, talks the most.

MILLIONS TO PAY OLD CLAIMS. Bills Reported to the Senate for Appropriation of \$9,765,253. Senator Teller, chairman of the Senate Committee on Claims, introduced two bills in the Senate embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provisions of the general deficiency act of last session authorizing that committee to investigate and report upon meritorious claims against the Government which are before the committee. One of the bills refers numerous claims to the Court of Claims, and the other is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads, as follows: Court of claims cases (mostly under the Bowman act).....\$1,840,063 French spoliation claims.....1,043,117 Federal land contracts.....722,000 On account of churches and schools.....353,974 Claims of soldiers.....4,033,128 Miscellaneous claims.....397,204 For adjustment and settlement (in part).....130,359 Total.....\$9,765,253 All but about \$2,000 of the claims of States allowed are for the refunding of moneys advanced for raising troops during the war of the rebellion. California Oregon and Nevada. Provision is made for the investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States and the counter claims of the general Government against those States. Both these contentions are of long standing. Provision is also made for the adjustment of claims of foreign States amounting in the aggregate to \$102,200, which are the results of expenditures made by the various States in equipping troops during the war of the rebellion.

GEORGE E. ROBERTS. The New Director of the Mint Is an. George E. Roberts, nominated to be director of the mint, lives at Fort Dodge, Iowa, is a noted writer on economic top-

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.
THE JURY DECLARES LUETGERT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Verdict Makes the Penalty a Penitentiary Term—Prisoner Appears to Be Satisfied to Have Escaped the Gallows—Guatemala's President Slain.

Adolph L. Luetgert, the Chicago sausage maker, is guilty of wife murder. After five hours of deliberation the jury agreed upon this verdict. Half an hour before midnight Wednesday each of the twelve men rose in his seat in the jury box in Judge Gary's court and declared that beyond the question of a reasonable doubt he believed the prisoner had taken the life of his wife, Louise Luetgert, on the night of May 1. The prisoner sat without a sign of emotion and met the gaze of each juror without a tremor. If anything, a look of gratitude and relief was noticeable on his face. He had expected the death penalty if convicted. The first intimation that a verdict had been arrived at, says a Chicago dispatch, was brought by one of the bailiffs from the jury room to the sixth floor. The jury wanted to see Judge Gary. This was shortly before 11 o'clock. The scene in the court room and State's attorney's office was instantly changed from a rollicking gathering of those connected with the case to an anxious, expectant crowd. State's Attorney Deane and Mr. McEwen came into the court room promptly and took their places at the west end of the counsel's table, which they occupied during the trial. Mr. Harmon, Mr. Kehoe and Mr. Reese gathered at the opposite side. William Charles was nearby with anxious look on his haggard face. Behind him sat Arnold Luetgert, the defendant's son, equally agitated. Dr. Reese and others interested in the defense were grouped about them. In the midst of them a chair was left for Luetgert, Inspector Schaeck, Captain Schuetzler

and many of the officers who have worked on the case were on hand. Judge Gary arrived at 11:20 o'clock, and he promptly ordered every one to sit down and maintain silence. The last strain of the trial had come, and the silence became oppressive, while the wait for Luetgert and the jury continued. No one ventured to break this except Mr. Harmon, who objected to the death from one of the open windows, and asked the bailiff to close it. Luetgert came into court closely guarded by five bailiffs, and took his position near the private entrance to the court room. Attorney Harmon requested that he should take his place with his counsel, and the prisoner complied. He was looking at the jury and the judge, and the effect of the severe strain under which he has labored.

Judge Gary was the first to appear, a few minutes later. The expression on the faces of the twelve men seemed to show that they had decided on a verdict of guilty. Juror Bachelier carried a bundle of papers, the instructions and verdict. Another writ of five minutes more silent than the first, occurred, while Luetgert was being brought over from the jail. Juror Bulek bowed his head as if suffering from the long strain. Juror Leeb's face was swollen and red as if he had been weeping.

Judge Gary addressed the jurors: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" Juror Bachelier rose and replied: "We have, four hours." The momentous piece of paper was handed to the clerk, who read: "We, the jury, find Adolph L. Luetgert guilty of murder in the first degree, and we recommend that he be sentenced to the penitentiary for the rest of his natural life." A look of intense relief and satisfaction passed over the face of the prisoner, who seemed glad that he had escaped the death penalty. Mr. Harmon promptly rose and requested that the jury be polled. This was done by the clerk, and each juror announced that he concurred in the verdict. Mr. Harmon then gave notice that in due time he would file notice for a new trial. The jury were then discharged by Judge Gary.

"That is only half a victory and half a defeat," said Mr. Harmon. "It was unjustifiable from either standpoint, and a compromise. We asked for an acquittal or a conviction, and there came no such conclusion if he was really guilty." Luetgert's lawyers regarded the verdict as a compromise on the part of the jury and look upon it as a victory for their client. Luetgert was immediately surrounded by his friends as he stood up in court, and they shook him heartily by the hand and congratulated him that he had escaped the death penalty. They plainly showed their satisfaction with the outcome of the trial.

The big prisoner all this time was closely guarded by bailiffs, who when the short scene was over led him back to his cell in the jail.

A four-story rear tenement in New York City was destroyed by fire. Seven families lost everything they owned and two children were burned to death. They were Tony, 3 years old, and Michael, a year younger, the children of Phillip Spanghe, a bookbind living with his wife and three children on the top floor.

BARRIOS IS SLAIN.
President of the Republic of Guatemala Slain.

President Barrios of Guatemala has been assassinated. Lajo Ariaga, the Guatemalan minister to the United States, Wednesday afternoon received an official cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs of Guatemala announcing the assassination of President Barrios and the succession to the presidency of First Vice-President Manuel Estrada Cabrera. No details whatever were given. The dispatch came from Guatemala City, the capital, where President Barrios has lived and the Government departments are carried on. It added that entire calm prevails.

President Barrios was a man of wide attainments and marked executive ability. He was comparatively young, being only 42 years old. The six years' term of service for which he was elected terminated March 15 next, but the national congressional assembly already had extended this term for a further four years. The new president, Mr. Cabrera, is a man of prominence in Guatemala, and is one of two chosen by the congress to fill the presidency in case of a vacancy. The system of the country is different from that in the United States, there being no vice-president elected with the president. The duty of filling the executive chair devolves on the congressional branch, and accordingly two vice-presidents, first and second, were designated some time ago. They are eligible in the order of their choice. When the excitement of the tragedy had passed a presidential election may be held.

The assassination of President Barrios probably is due to the revolutionary feeling which has been growing in Guatemala ever since he declared himself dictator last June. One of the first acts of the rebels was the assassination of the president's brother in San Jose, and the murder of the wife of the late president of Quetzaltenango. Following closely on these two crimes came the capture of Plaza San Marcos by the revolutionists. To the dissatisfaction since President Barrios proclaimed himself dictator the had financial condition of the country under his rule has added fuel to the flames of discontent. The dead dictator had been straining every effort to restore peace and harmony, but had been thwarted by an assassin.

MASON WANTS A WAR. Introduces a Resolution Demanding of Spain Immediate Peace in Cuba. In the Senate the other day, Mason of Illinois presented the following: "Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to notify Spain and the insurgents that the armistice between the United States and the United States of America hereby declares and will maintain peace on the island." This resolution is preceded by a long preamble setting forth the horrors of war as it exists in Cuba, declaring that "all

who think they have the courage and the strength to catch the man of peace, the business men, and men who work for wages. The permanency of the undertakings prove that they are not mushroom in character or the result of any passing mania. In many instances the parties will start with new inventions in the line of clothing, strange tools against cold, mosquitoes, and hunger, food prepared in new ways—all the efforts of the patience being directed to get as much as possible in the smallest possible space.

Iowa seems to be entirely under the influence of the rage. It is reported by correspondents that 285 men have given their names as bona-fide Klondikers to start during the month. It is estimated that this is only a fraction of the total number to leave, and figures sent from Des Moines show that fully 10,000 farmers, professional men, mechanics and laborers will risk their savings and lives along the Yukon this fall and coming winter. There has already started a pilgrimage like that of the '40ers. The stories of fabulous wealth have caught the rich and the poor alike, and even politicians are planning to take the risks.

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Wisconsin is still more enthusiastic. Milwaukee reports more than 100 men who are looking about for supplies and equipment and getting tickets to the Northwest, and from every hamlet over the State comes the word that one man or two men have started for the Yukon, or are getting ready to start.

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Nichols Backus, keeper of the water wheels crib at Oklawaha, started to walk ashore on the ice, when the wind shifted and the ice began moving out into the lake. Backus was on a cake about twelve feet square. Two fishermen finally saw him and he was rescued when about a mile and a half from shore.

THE RUSH FOR GOLD.
MIDDLE WEST TO SEND 25,000 MEN TO ALASKA.

Argonauts in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan soon to start—Have Spent the Winter in Preparation and Are Well Equipped.

Exodus for the Klondike. LONDIKE fever is the raging epidemic in the Middle Western States. It is estimated on an absolutely accurate basis that at least 25,000 men in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan are planning to go to the Yukon this spring. The estimate is built upon reports that 2,114 have actually bought tickets and secured their implements and outfits. This company of argonauts is ready to start before the month is up.

Iowa leads the list. Information comes from Des Moines that fully 10,000 men in the State have declared their Klondike intentions. The exodus from Iowa during the coming few days will be 285 at the lowest figure. Illinois cities have reported that 704 will leave before ten days are up, excluding the big delegation from Chicago, led by Senator Cannon, which will start 204, Michigan 277, and Wisconsin 600.

There is nothing of uncertainty in these figures. The messages which brought them also give the names and addresses of the explorers. The table of delegations to start north at the first sign of good weather is this: Illinois.....704 Wisconsin.....600 Iowa.....285 Indiana.....204 Michigan.....421 Total.....2,114

It appears from data and statistics which have been gathered by the Chicago Times-Herald that the men are going fully equipped and well prepared for the hardships. The brave-hearted adventurers will be provided with ample means, adequate provisions and suitable implements. They have spent the winter in perfecting arrangements. They are confident that they will have the advantage over companies, corporations and individuals who dashed into the region without tools, food or study of the country. They figure that it has paid them to make these preparations. They will get to the creeks, mountains and hills in better state of body and health than the crowd which has been ice-locked during a frightful winter.

Illinois has hardly a town in which there is not an association of Klondike interests, or at least a little band of men who think they have the courage and the strength to catch the man of peace, the business men, and men who work for wages. The permanency of the undertakings prove that they are not mushroom in character or the result of any passing mania. In many instances the parties will start with new inventions in the line of clothing, strange tools against cold, mosquitoes, and hunger, food prepared in new ways—all the efforts of the patience being directed to get as much as possible in the smallest possible space.

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DE LOME IS RECALLED
HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Impertinent Spaniard No Longer Minister at Washington—Confesses that He Wrote the Canalejas Note—Peaceable Negotiations Are Not Affected.

Message Comes from Madrid. Enrique Dupuy de Lome is no longer the Spanish minister to this Government. His recall was demanded by this Government when it was discovered he had written a letter in which he spoke of the President of the United States as a "low politician, weak and catering to the rabble." Such a letter, purporting to have been written by him in December last to Senor Canalejas, was published throughout the country Wednesday morning, having been given to the press by the Cuban junta in New York, who had received it by the hands of a special messenger from Havana, where it had been stolen from Canalejas.

The following is the substance of the cablegram sent to Minister Woodford in Madrid by the State Department: "There has appeared in the public prints a letter addressed to Senor Canalejas. The Spaniard minister admits writing it. It contains expressions reflecting upon the President of the United States of such a character as to end the minister's usefulness here. Gen. Woodford has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that the immediate recall of Minister de Lome is expected."

At a meeting of the Spanish cabinet held Thursday under the presidency of the queen regent, the minister for foreign affairs, Senor Gullon, read a dispatch from Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, saying that the published letter to Senor Canalejas was written by him, and that his position, consequently, had become untenable, and he begged the Government to accept his resignation. The cabinet decided to accept the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome, and the ministers subsequently met and decided to telegraph to Senor de Lome accepting his resignation, and instructing the first secretary with the conduct of the current affairs of the legation.

Senor de Lome sought to cover his retreat in an adroit manner by voluntarily tendering his resignation in advance of the President's demand for his recall. It is now admitted that he called his resignation as early as 10 o'clock Tuesday night. At 5 o'clock he learned a facsimile copy of the letter was in the hands of the newspapers, and an hour later he had resigned. This step was taken to preserve De Lome's status in the diplomatic service at home. He hoped thereby to forestall action by this Government which would have made him ineligible for reappointment in the diplomatic service again. The President determined not to give the minister the benefit of this ruse and made the demand for the recall, with a view of forever terminating Senor de Lome's usefulness as a diplomat.

The feeling Wednesday morning at the White House and the State Department was one of charity for De Lome. Nobody doubted the letter was a forgery, and State Department officials showed their sympathy for the diplomat to the extent of calling attention to the Federal statute protecting foreign diplomats from libel. While all this anxiety was being shown for the Spanish minister, he was crowning his diplomatic career by misleading the President and State Department in order to gain a personal advantage. This act of De Lome was the prime cause for the President insisting upon registering at Madrid a demand for his recall. It is not believed by officials of the administration that the incident will lead to any friction whatever between the two governments.

In that Kentucky entertainment with cards where eight people were killed somebody surely played the double game. Senators are worrying a good deal just now over their friends and constituents are worrying over senatorial offenses.

A Georgia postmaster who objected to the criticism of his management of the office got his gun and winged his critic. Detroit has a bigamist with eight wives, and the authorities are actually considering the indictment of further punishment.

A Washington special says: "Cables from Havana declare that the city is as quiet as Philadelphia." Perhaps they're all dead.

S. D. Nickum of Indiana claims to have invented a light that will burn forever without costing a cent. He's the only man on earth prepared to fight the Standard Oil Company.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.
M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school at 10 o'clock. Y. P. C. E. at 4 p.m. Praying meeting every Wednesday evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehner, Pastor. Regular services the 2nd Sunday of each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M. Meets in regular convocation on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Masonic Temple. Regular services the 2nd Sunday of each month.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. W. S. CHALCER, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. A. L. FORD, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, O. E. O. F., No. 151. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MEYER, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127. Meets every Tuesday evening.

C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 112. Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 85, meets Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Masonic Temple.

Mrs. R. F. FORD, W. M.

Mrs. FRED NASH, Sec.

CODET GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730. Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODWARD, G. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, I. O. T. M. Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. GUYLTER, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. JULIUS K. MEYER, K. of R. S.

AMBRUS MCCLAIN, G. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. 12, R. S. & S. M. will hold their regular convocation on Friday, Oct. 1, at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Masonic Temple.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fournier's Drug Store. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry stores.

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O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Pontiac avenue, opposite the Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE. JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

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F. D. HARRISON, (Successor to F. A. Drigham.) Tonsorial Artist, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair Cutting done in the latest style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, '91.

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Representatives of New England Textile Unions Reach an Important Decision at Boston—Operatives to Be Called Out—Trade Conditions.

Great Strike Threatened.

The conference of textile delegates held in Boston recommended a general strike in all cotton mills in New England. The meeting was called by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary Ross of the National Mule Spinners' Association and others to devise ways and means to assist the cloth mill strikers. Forty-two delegates, representing every textile union in New England, responded, and, though the meeting lasted four hours, it was one of the most harmonious ever held by labor leaders. It is estimated that there are 145,000 cotton operatives in the New England States, and that if the strike order should be favored by the various organizations fully 145,000 would be affected. Soon after convening the measures for securing financial aid were carefully canvassed and ways and means devised to receive and prompt assistance from the unions affiliated with the federation. After fully discussing the situation the following motion was unanimously carried: "Voted, That we recommend for the favorable consideration of all unions the advisability of ordering all cotton textile operatives to quit work at once."

GOOD TRADE CONDITIONS.

Spring Trade Is Opening Early in the Middle West.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business is pushing toward spring activity rather early. Events which have controlled are good buying of iron by the largest makers, the rise in cotton with strength in goods, the great railway consolidation and the Cuban insurance. The latter, with its possibilities, operates as a brake on speculation. The output of pig iron for Feb. 1 was 220,000 tons, the largest in the history of the business. The Illinois Steel Company has contracted for 1,000,000 tons of Bessemer iron, and producers of other ranges count upon an advance in price. Bessemer pig rose to \$10.15, and gray forge to \$9 at Pittsburgh, with finished products generally stronger and in larger demand than ever at this season. January was one of the biggest months in Corn Belt's coke output—625, 975 tons. The price in east was \$5.10 for the week; results in part from better prospects for manufacture here and abroad, but only in part. The actual movement shows no change of consequence, but prices of goods have a stronger tone, and foreign prospects are better. Wood sales at the chief cities were only 5,000,000 pounds for the week, a record for the year. The opening of works idle for years, in spite of the heavy production, already assured, is a striking feature, in this as in the iron and other industries, and implies heavier demands for products than are now met by the unprecedented output. Failures for the week have been 205 in the United States, against 177 last year, and 43 in Canada, against 61 last year."

VEENDAM WEST DOWN.

Holland-American Steamer Wrecked in Mid-Atlantic.

The steamship Veendam of the Holland-American line, bound from Rotterdam to New York, stove a hole in her bottom, either with her own shaft or by hitting a submerged derelict. After a terrific tussle with the pumps, in spite of which the water that poured in kept gaining on the workers, and when she was within almost five hours of sinking, providence sent along the American liner St. Louis. In the dead of night, with the sea whipped and tossed by a tempest, the passengers and crew, 212 in number, were transferred in safety; not a soul was lost or hurt in the slightest degree. All hands were brought in safely to New York.

Fight a Battle with Women.

At Esplanade, Ky., Constables Cropper and Thacker attempted to arrest an old lady named Grove who was at her home with several grown-up daughters. One of the girls drew a knife and stabbed the constable, dangerously wounding both, and the old lady and another daughter drew revolvers. The battle raged for a few moments, and after the smoke had cleared up Mrs. Grove was found dead and shot to pieces, and one daughter dead. Those who survived are in a dangerous condition.

Victory for Fay Templeton.

Four decisions in the litigation over the will of the late Mrs. Miriam A. Osborn in New York were handed down by the Supreme Court, and as a result Fay Templeton secures title to an interest of \$100,000 in the estate left by Howell Osborn. Unfortunately for Fay, however, he only left about \$10,000, so that his interest is not worth much.

W. C. T. U. After Yale.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has taken up the fight for what it deems to be the salvation of Yale University. Miss Frances E. Willard, president, and the other general officers of the union have forwarded a petition to President Timothy Dwight asking him to forbid the use of alcoholic liquors in the university.

L. A. W. Chief Rechosen.

At St. Louis, Mo., Isaac B. Potter has been re-elected president of the League of American Wheelmen.

Boxing Stopped in St. Louis.

Acting President Lewis of the St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners has issued a fiat to Chief of Police Harrison, stating that public sparring or boxing exhibitions are a violation of the laws of Missouri. He directed that hereafter the law be enforced in such cases.

Osman Pasha Dead.

Osman Pasha, uncle of the khedive, died suddenly while on his way to the Pyramids. His death was due to apoplexy.

Our Marines Are Landed.

Capt. Luttrell, in command of the Alert, has called the Navy Department at Washington that he has landed marines at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, for the protection of the American consulate, owing to the fact that a revolution has broken out.

Man He Murdered.

Joseph Kowalski, a police officer of Terrell, Texas, is a prisoner in the Dallas city jail and is charged with the murder of a black driver, in a dispute over a hack bill.

SCARE MAKES TRADE GOOD.

France, Germany, Russia, and Great Britain Buy Tons of Beef.

The officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco say that within the last few days there has been an astonishing increase in the shipment of food supplies to the Orient, consequent upon the gathering in China waters of the English, German, French and Russian warships. They also state that a few days ago a representative of the English Government placed an order in Kansas City for 2,000 tons of beef to be sent to the English fleet in China waters. The Russian Government has given a big order to two Chicago houses for canned goods and beef, part of which will be sent from San Francisco to the Orient and the remainder by way of Vancouver. The agent of the Russian Government has ordered for 1,200 tons of beef. This order for canned goods is intended as part of the supplies for the Russian troops now being sent from Odessa to the Manchurian frontier. Agents of the French and German Governments have ordered supplies both in Omaha and Chicago.

MISSING MAN COMES BACK.

Reappearance of Galena, Kan., Man Contacted by Meters.

Great excitement prevails in Galena, Kan., over the appearance in the city of Tyler Gavett, who disappeared last March from the Windsor stock farm, owned by Solon L. Cheney, one of the most prominent citizens of the county. The missing man was reported by Gavett's friends to have been in the hands of the Chinese and other property and disposed of it, and circulated the report that Cheney had murdered him. County Attorney Charles Stevens, in the absence of Cheney, searched the place for the body. This act led to an investigation by Stevens, who charged the county attorney, by Cheney, for which a \$30,000 damage suit is now pending. Upon his arrival Gavett immediately secured warrants for the arrest of County Attorney Stevens and five others, charging them with stealing his property. The case of Cheney and his accusers in a bad predicament.

ADULTERATED FLOUR.

Much of the High-Priced Article Said to Be Mixed with Corn Meal.

An investigation by the Chicago Health Department discloses the fact that much of the high-priced flour used in the city is adulterated with corn meal and inferior grades of spring wheat. For several weeks complaints have been made by bakers and others that it was impossible to produce good bread. The fault is charged to the millers who are accused of adulterating the flour of wheat. A corresponding reduction in the price of flour. This is one of the peculiar incidents in the great wheat deal in which a powerful syndicate, headed by Joseph Leiter, has purchased a large percentage of the high grade wheat and is holding it in reserve to raise the price. The Minneapolis Board of Health is making a similar investigation.

FORT WORTH'S BIG FIRE.

Business Property Worth Over a Quarter of a Million Burns.

At 3 o'clock one morning recently the eight-story Hickey office building, the Dearys company's mammoth dry goods house, the Farmers and Merchants Bank, the power office of the city, the city hall, the Denver City Railway Company, the Worth-Cole Company, and one or two small mercantile companies at Fort Worth, Texas, burned to the ground. The firemen were unable to get the fire under control before 9 o'clock the next morning. The total loss is estimated at over \$250,000.

Officers Protect Their Prisoner.

Joe Alley, who was fatally shot in his store at Mercer, Mo., just across the line from Linnville, late the other night by Peter Kindred, after the latter had been shot and killed, has been taken to the hospital. Kindred was captured a few miles out of Mercer, while attempting to escape, and lodged in jail at Princeton, the county seat. All the next day citizens of Mercer and farmers of the county arrived at Princeton in twos and threes, and as the crowd gathered, Kindred became intensely nervous. This was the fourth murder in Mercer County in the past three months, and it was decided by the best citizens of the county that an example of swift justice should be made of Kindred. The Princeton officers became thoroughly alarmed, and dispatching Kindred they hurried him away to Trenton, Mo., where he is in jail under a strong guard. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over an account which Kindred owed the Alley brothers, and for which they had sued him and obtained judgment. Kindred, charged the murder in the morning, and calling at the Alley Brothers' store began abusing them. They ordered him to leave, but instead of doing so he opened fire on both men with a revolver. The first shot grazed Andrew's neck, knocking him down, and as he attempted to get behind the counter Kindred shot him again, the ball striking him in the back. The murderer then turned to Joe and fired, the ball striking him in the lower part of the stomach. An operation was performed on Joe, from which he never rallied. At Joe's death the mob at present, it is generally understood among the citizens of Mercer that when Kindred is brought back into Mercer County for a hearing he will not be given the formality of a trial.

Indian Girls Sentenced.

Elizabeth Pinders and Fannie Eaglehorn, the two Indian students at the Carlisle school, who have been sentenced, each to pay a fine of 6 cents and costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for eighteen months in the solitary cells. These girls attempted to burn the girls' quarters last November. They were sentenced for the reason for their crime—homesickness—thinking that for burning the building Capt. Pratt would send them home.

Five Years to Bring the Cow.

Five years ago young Barkley Creary, son of a farmer living near Westmoreland, Kan., was sent to bring up the family cow. Nothing was seen or heard of him until the other night, when he drove the cow to the barn, and, having been confined in the county jail for arson, was sentenced, each to pay a fine of 6 cents and costs and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary for eighteen months in the solitary cells. These girls attempted to burn the girls' quarters last November. They were sentenced for the reason for their crime—homesickness—thinking that for burning the building Capt. Pratt would send them home.

Cleveland Breweries Sued.

A big deal by which every brewery in Cleveland will pass into the hands of a syndicate of Eastern capitalists has been completed in New York. The transfer of the several breweries to the syndicate will be made as soon as the necessary legal steps can be taken.

Georgia Postmaster Robbed.

J. H. Smith, 66, postmaster of Goodwin Station, Ga., was murdered by unknown persons and his store, which he ran in connection with the postoffice, robbed.

Another Dead After Awa.

Another dead after Awa. A man was shot and killed in a dispute over a hack bill.

members of the expedition that was shipwrecked on the Tille a couple of weeks ago. The arms and ammunition for this last expedition are said to have been carried from New York by the steam-tugger Agnes. The Agnes left the other night, putting into Bridgeport the next morning. The following afternoon, while the tug was watching the coast, she suddenly steamed out into the sound. She had a thirty-foot naphtha launch in tow, and her officers gave out that they were bound for Newport. Twenty-four hours later, however, the Agnes put into New London, again sailing at nightfall, heading in the direction of Montauk. A vessel that the Agnes is reported to have met is not known, although the name is mentioned of a steam yacht owned by a Baltimore millionaire, which came from New London a few weeks ago with an unusual quantity of arms on board. These, it was said by her officers, were to be used in possible military operations in the Mediterranean. The detectives suspected filibustering intentions and kept a close watch on her. She disappeared, and it is believed that she met the Agnes off the Long Island coast.

TWO CONGRESSMEN POISONED.

Inmates of a Washington Boarding-house Badly Scared.

The boarders and servants at 215 East Capitol street, Washington, a large boarding-house several blocks from the capitol, were badly scared the other night, as the result of a poisoning following dinner. Twenty-six of the boarders and servants were made ill, but it is believed the recovery of all of them is assured. Representatives Bodine and Lloyd of Missouri were among those attacked, but were able to get to the next day. Mrs. Bodine and Mrs. Lloyd and the latter's two children were not so fortunate and were compelled to remain abed. A. M. Shelton and T. S. O'Brien, private secretaries to the two Congressmen, and Captain Williams, a doorman at the House of Representatives, were also badly affected. The physicians summoned have been unable to tell the cause of the poisoning.

GERMAN FORCE AT KIAO-CHOW.

Will Number About 4,200 When Reinforcements Arrive.

Oriental advisers say that with the arrival of the reinforcements from the German squadron at Kiao-Chow the German force will number about forty-two hundred men. There is some disturbance at Chee-Poo. Some disbanded soldiers from Kiao-Chow have been plundering in the surrounding country. At Port Arthur things are becoming to assume the usual state. The port was for some time almost deserted, as the inhabitants feared a repetition of the massacre that occurred during the war with Japan. A Tokio paper states that a quarrel took place between a member of the staff of the German legation in Tokio and a petty officer of the United States steamship Olympia in Yushima. They came to blows. The German got the worst of the fight.

Barrios' Assassination Dead.

Official confirmation of the assassination of President Barrios came to the State Department at Washington in the following telegram from Minister Hunter at Guatemala City: "President Barrios was shot and instantly killed while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin while attempting to escape was shot and killed by the president's staff. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, temporarily the constitutional successor, has been peacefully installed. All quiet."

Steel Rail Pool Again.

The steel rail pool, which went to pieces a year ago, has been re-established. The prices have been fixed on basis of \$18 per ton for 80-foot standard steel rails at Pittsburgh and \$20 for 60-foot rails. The parties to the agreement are understood to be the Carnegie Steel Company, Cambria Iron and Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, Pennsylvania, Illinois, the Maryland, Bethlehem, and the Ohio Steel companies.

Ex-Congressman O'Neill's Misfortunes.

Mrs. Kate R. O'Neill, wife of ex-Congressman John L. O'Neill of St. Louis, died while her husband was dangerously ill at the Mullighan hospital. Several weeks ago Mr. O'Neill was taken sick, and his condition grew steadily worse from work and worry on account of his condition.

Excitement Kills Him.

Alfred Bradley, vice president of the Bradley Cordage and Twine Company, whose factory at Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, died from heart disease, brought on by the excitement resulting from the conflagration. He was over sixty years of age.

Seventy Rush Out of a Fire.

The Mount Carmel House at Mount Carmel, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire early in the morning, and the seventy inmates escaped only in their night apparel. The loss on the building and furniture will amount to \$22,000.

Barrios Is Murdered.

A special cablegram to the San Francisco Evening Post from San Jose, Guatemala, announced the assassination of President Barrios.

Oom Paul Is Re-Elected.

Paul Kruger has been re-elected president of the South African republic of the Transvaal.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fat to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 97c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, common to choice, 52c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; clover seed, \$3.05 to \$3.15.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c.

New York—Cattle, \$2.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to \$1.04; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c.

FAC-SIMILE OF DE LOME'S INSULT TO M'KINLEY.

LEGACION DE ESPAÑA
WASHINGTON

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Feb. 20.

"The Twelve Sent Forth" is the title of this week's lesson, which may be found in Matt. 10: 1-15.

Introductory.

After the Sermon on the Mount, there occurred a period of teaching and a day of miracles by the sea of Galilee, then a third preaching tour, during which the twelve apostles, who had been chosen just before the Sermon on the Mount (Mark 3: 7), were sent out.

The ministry of Jesus had now reached a stage when he could begin to utilize the service of the disciples whom he had had with him several months (in the case of the first four, James, John, Simon and Andrew, nearly a year). Of the nature of the training which he had given them during this time we have only partial evidence, the Sermon on the Mount probably indicating the general trend of teaching which extended over many following weeks.

Explanatory.

By all means include in this lesson the four verses that precede the passage assigned, 9: 30-10: 1. They are the key to the whole section. Leave them out and you miss the significance of the sending forth of the twelve.

This is a good place to learn, or to review, the names of the twelve apostles, which everybody should know. Note that we know of some of the Barthelemy and Thaddeus, and Simon the Zealot. Barthelemy is generally identified with Nathaniel.

The prohibition against preaching to the Gentiles shows that the mission was but temporary, and adapted to the needs of that particular period. How foolish, then, for men to attempt to apply the details of the following injunctions to missionaries and preachers to-day. The first effort was to be for "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," and this effort continued during Jesus' life, and for several years afterward. Not until persecution scattered the church was "foreign mission" work attempted.</

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

The Elumant Girl Wanted to Kill—Deaths from Diphtheria—Farmer Killed by a Bull—Long Chase After a Burglar—Child Shot at a Wedding.

Would Let Chance Decide.—Judge Donovan at Detroit granted Lincoln E. Smith a divorce from Catherine I. Conely Smith. The bill was only filed on Jan. 8, and was chiefly suppressed. This is the termination of a romantic elopement which occurred in 1893, when pretty young Miss Conely, daughter of the well-known local artist, ran away to Windsor with her lover, and was married. The husband testified that they did not live together as man and wife until October, 1894, and then for less than a month. He took his wife to his father's home. There was no quarrel, but one day she went away not knowing whether she should ever return. When he asked her father whether she was ever coming back to him, she proved to be a person to decide the matter. He did not flip. She also offered to flip a cent to see whether the divorce should be fought, but he declined.

Death Record of Diphtheria.—Health Officer Dales of the Grand Rapids Board of Health has been gathering some statistics regarding the prevalence of diphtheria in this State, and he figures out an alarming condition, as compared with the yellow fever scare in the South. He states that the percentage of death in the fever was only about one-fourth of that from diphtheria in Michigan in 1897. The entire number of deaths from the fever was 488, while during the year in Michigan there were 1,345 deaths from diphtheria. "There was a great scare in the South and in fact all over the country during the fever epidemic," said Dr. Dales, "and relief was sent from all over the country, including Michigan, yet there is a worse condition right in this State than little is said of it and no alarm is caused."

Lumber Moved by Railroad Force.—The enormous piles of lumber in the Black River yards at Benton Harbor were moved by force by the Big Four Railroad. All the section men between there and Indianapolis and many laborers as could be secured began early in the morning moving the entire yards and buildings. The railroad company owns the property, but it has been occupied under lease. The company wants to use a new roundhouse and yard for the lumber was thrown in great heaps on other property.

Killed by Victorious Bull.—James Lowell of Victor township was killed by a vicious bull. He had been debauched because of his viciousness. The animal became enraged at Lowell and before the farmer could help himself had knocked him down. Then the brute deigned to his knees and butted the unfortunate man until his ribs were loosened from the backbone and he was otherwise terribly injured. When rescued, Lowell was unconscious, and he died shortly afterwards.

Chased Burglar Five Miles.—A man giving the name of Harman is in jail at Adrian on a charge of robbing the farm house of W. R. Fisher at Palmyra, five miles south. Fisher quietly laid in bed and watched the man take \$11 and a fur overcoat. When the man left he hitched up and at midnight intercepted the man at South Adrian while trying to board a Detroit and Lima Northern train. Adrian officers aided him. The stolen property was recovered.

An Unlucky Family.—A house occupied by Alfred Johnson and family at Oscoda was burned, nearly everything, including wearing apparel, being lost. That evening Johnson's cow kicked him, breaking his leg in two places. Three days afterward the house, which the family has occupied since being burned out, caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before the house was damaged much.

Child Shot at a Wedding.—At a German wedding and dance at the home of John Bawkers, near Benton Harbor, a 10-year-old girl was shot through the left breast. The affair was reported to the officers as accidental, but arrests have been made, and the matter is being thoroughly investigated.

Mangled by the Cars.—While attempting to board the "cannon" built at Alger, Albert Wagner, a young man 20 years of age, was thrown under the wheels, having his right leg and right arm cut off and his head very badly hurt.

State News in Brief.—Mary Shafer, a 16-year-old girl of Benton Harbor, who gave up medicine three weeks ago for the faith cure, is dead.

William Osseward's clothing store at Zeeland burned. Loss, \$12,000. Insurance, \$8,000 on stock and \$1,000 on building.

Hog cholera has killed twelve out of a drove of fifty Berkshire hogs on the farm of Charles E. Pailthorpe, near Mt. Morris.

The directors of the West Michigan Seating Company at Holland have sold the grounds and buildings to George P. Hummer.

John G. Stradley, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed Deputy Collector of Customs at that port, succeeding D. W. Brownell, Democrat.

John McKee, of Cedar Creek, will sue the township of Bridgeton, Newaygo County, for \$10,000 for injuries received from falling through a defective bridge.

Charles Howard, who was shot in a quarrel at Copenhagen, is dead. It was proved beyond question that the inquest that W. E. Holston, who did the shooting, fired in self-defense and he was discharged.

The faculty of the medical department of the University of Michigan has announced the requirements for entrance to the department, the change to take place in 1904.

Joseph Drewry, an employee of Upham & Metcalf, at Newport, while loading logs at their saw mills, was nearly crushed to death between two logs which rolled down upon him.

James Rhinehart, a prominent Ogden farmer, was drawing logs to the mill at Jasper and the load tipped over, crushing him beneath the logs, inflicting injuries from which he died a few hours later.

The large brick building once occupied by the American Manufacturing Co. at "Three Rivers burned. Loss, \$2,000. Fully insured. Ezekiah Craig and Frank Richards, who occupied the upper floors for residence purposes, lost all their belongings.

The Board of Supervisors of Iosco County has made a contract with Judge R. J. Kelley of Alpena, whereby the latter will administer the probate duties in that county within the limits. It is claimed that vast tracts of lands that were stripped of valuable timber were decided to be outside the State in order to avoid the compulsory payment of taxes.

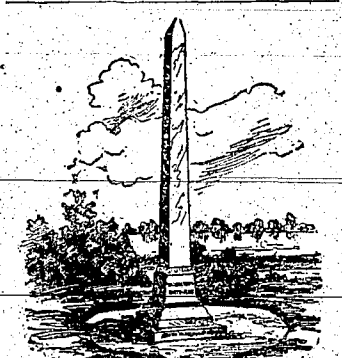
1732. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 1799.



George Washington, the First President of the United States, was born on Bridge Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799.

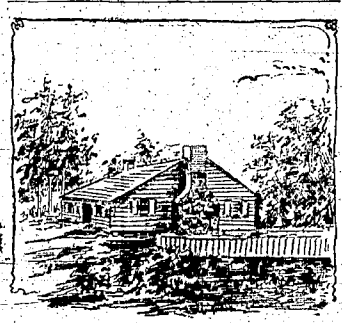
WHERE WASHINGTON WAS BORN.

Monument Marks the Birthplace of the Father of Our Country.
A monument in honor of George Washington now marks the place of his birth. In 1895 Congress appropriated \$11,000 in furtherance of the project, but not until July 4 of the following year did the unveiling take place. The monument stands fifty-one feet above the cement foundation, the shaft rising 40 feet 4 inches above the base. The shaft springs from a foundation fourteen feet square and eight feet high. Dressed down the shaft weighs about thirty-six tons. Above this rises the stone of the first base, twelve feet square and one foot eight inches high. On this rests the second base, nine feet three inches square and three feet high. Above this is the die upon which the inscription is cut, and this is six feet five



inches square and four feet ten inches high. The plinth just above it is four feet five inches square and one foot two inches high. The shaft that springs from this is three feet eight inches square and rises forty feet to the top of the plinth. The marble for this notable landmark was quarried at Barre, Vt.

Washington's birthplace is near Wakefield, forty-two miles from Fredericksburg, Va., and no one can imagine the dreary isolation of the place. The site of the house in which Washington was born, which was determined before the erection of the monument only by a scattering pile of broken bricks and mortar from the chimney, is about one mile and a half from the Potomac at a point where that river is about seven miles wide and about six or seven hundred feet from People's creek, formerly Bridge's creek. The Government has built a wharf 1,080 feet long out into the Potomac, and where the grounds are beautified it is intended that the river steamers shall stop here.



HOUSE WHERE WASHINGTON WAS BORN.
The nearest point now to be reached is Colonial Beach, some ten or twelve miles distant, from which point one has the choice only of driving or sailing to the spot.

The Experiment Failed.

No man admires the memory of George Washington more than Chalmers M. Deason, and the only defect Mr. Deason saw in the character of the greatest American he related at a dinner in honor of the celebration of the battle of Princeton. Washington's quiet dignity and sternness of character prevented not only himself but his companions from enjoying the hilarity necessary to a good dinner. The grandfather of Gen. Cochran was surgeon general of the staff, and he used to tell this story of the attempt of the younger members to break through this reserve and bring the commander-in-chief into sympathy with both the serious and hilarious incidents that happened. The novel method of producing this result was that the best raconteur should tell the story which had found the greatest success, and then that Gov. Morris, the most brilliant, audacious and best loved of the officers, should slap the general on the back and say, "Old gentleman, how do you like that?" Washington was first con-

vinced, then a grievous expression came over his face and he slowly rose and with great dignity retired from the room. This was the last experiment they made upon Gen. Washington.

WASHINGTON'S POLITENESS.

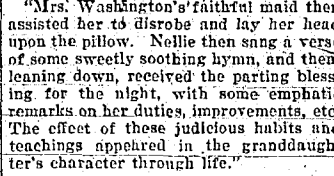
A Very Pleasant Anecdote of the Great American Gentleman.

In the Century there is an article by Martha Littlefield Phillips, giving "Recollections of Washington and His Friends." The author is a granddaughter of the youngest daughter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene's, and she tells the following story in the words of her grandmother, concerning a visit of the latter to Washington at Philadelphia:
"One incident which occurred during that visit was so comical in itself, and characteristic of Washington, that I recall it for your entertainment. Early in a bright December morning a droll-looking old countryman called to see the President. In the midst of their interview breakfast was announced; and the President invited his visitor, as was his hospitable wont on such occasions, to a seat beside him at the table. The visitor drank his coffee from his saucer, but lest any grief should come to the stony mask, he scraped the bottom of his cup on the saucer's edge before setting it down on the tablecloth. He did it with such audible vigor that it attracted my attention, and I sat up to see what was the matter. Present, always on the alert for occasions of laughter, we were so indiscreet as to allow our amusement to become obvious. Gen. Washington took in the situation, and immediately adopted his visitor's method of drinking his coffee, making the scrape even more pronounced than the one he reproduced. Our disposition to laugh was quenched at once."

MRS. WASHINGTON'S BEDTIME.

A Homelike Picture Described in Mrs. Wharton's "Martha Washington."

MRS. JAMES GIBSON, who frequently visited Mrs. Washington when she resided in Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, gives a homelike picture of that lady and her favorite granddaughter, Mrs. M. E. Gibson's language is quoted by Miss Wharton in her "Martha Washington":
"Mrs. Washington was in the habit of retiring at an early hour to her own room, unless detained by company, and there, no matter what the hour, Nellie (Miss Corny) attended her.
"One evening my father's carriage being late in coming for me, my dear young friend invited me to accompany her to grandmother's room. There, after some little chat, Mrs. Washington apologized to me for pursuing her usual preparations for the night, and Nellie entered upon her accustomed duty by reading a chapter and a psalm from the old family Bible, after which all present knelt in evening prayer.
"Mrs. Washington's faithful maid then assisted her to disrobe and lay her head upon the pillow. Nellie then sang a verse of some sweetly soothing hymn, and then, leaning down, received the parting blessing for the night, with some emphatic remarks on her duties, improvements, etc. The effect of these judicious habits and teachings appeared in the granddaughter's character through life."



When Washington Was Young.
The stagecoach rolled along its way, On tireless axle hung, The speediest travel of the day When Washington was young.

A wick in tallow was imperiled By feeble light of candle, To light the darkness of the world When Washington was young.

But thirteen States and thirteen stars Historic poets sang, Who scanned the patriotic lines When Washington was young.

That selfsame flag to-day is taught His feeble light to burn, With principles of honor taught When Washington was young.

Grand history lessons are enrolled Its stars and stripes among Hurrah, then, for the cause of old, When Washington was young!

Where Washington Took the Oath.

An interesting relic of the early days of the republic was discovered by workmen remodeling the old Senate chamber in the Court of Union Plaza building, adjoining the Supreme Court building. In the course of the work the court platform was

removed and underneath it was found an old platform, which the members believe was that of the Senate chamber, and they argue that there is little or no room to doubt that upon these boards George Washington was inaugurated President. The historical associations of this building, and particularly of the room in which the old platform was found, are thus briefly recorded on the tablet placed on the Court of Union Plaza building, and being at the first Senate and first House of Representatives of the United States of America. Herein George Washington was inaugurated President March 1793, and closed his official career when herein, also, John Adams was inaugurated second President of the United States March 4, 1797.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ORIGIN OF DUELING.

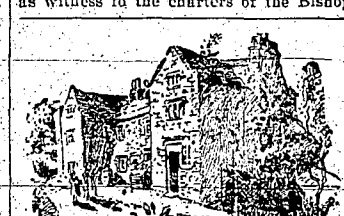
The Practice Arose in Anglo-Saxon Countries in 659.

The Wager of Battle, which, first instituted by the Lombards in 659, was introduced into England by William to supersede to some extent the old ordeals by fire and water, was the origin of duelling in English-speaking countries. Whenever the itinerant judges held pleas, such as were convicted of murders, felonies, or breaches of the King's peace, through having been taken in the very act, were condemned to undergo the ordeal by water. When, however, the prisoner was brought to trial, "charged only by the voice of public fame or at the prosecution of a private individual," he might plead not guilty, and declare his readiness to defend his innocence with his body. In this case the combatants, provided with a leather target and a stout stave an ell in length, were compelled to fight till one was either killed or unable to continue to combat, or the night supervened. This law was still in force at the commencement of the present century, and enabled Abraham Thornton to escape his just desert for the murder of May Ashford. In the court of chivalry the combatants, armed with sword and dagger, and clothed in defensive armor, fought till one was either disabled or cried "craven" when he was stripped of his armor on the spot where he lay, was dragged by horses out of the lists, and immediately hanged or beheaded in the presence of the marshal. The first recorded battle by single combat was that fought before William I., in 1006, between Geoffrey Baynard and William, Earl of Eu, when the latter, being defeated, was blinded, and suffered mutilation.

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.

Old English Building Dates from the Seventeenth Century.

Washington Hall, in Durham County, England, which was lately sold under the hammer with the adjoining grounds, for \$2,025, was the early home of the ancestors of George Washington. The building dates from the early part of the seventeenth century, and it was erected by William James, Bishop of Durham. It is of stone, having mullioned windows and boldly projecting porches. A large outstanding chimney is at one end of the house. The building is now fast falling into ruin. The Washington family occupied the old manor for five centuries before the hall was built. William de Wessington's name appears as witness to the charters of the Bishop



HOMES OF WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS.
of Durham between 1260 and 1274, and Washington Irving has traced to the Wessingtons of Durham-George Washington's ancestry.

Bobby's Reason.

I know that Washington was true And good, and beat the British, too, And never once lost hope—that is, When things went wrong, and just kept cool. But what I like him for is this, "Cause on his birthday there's no school."—Household.

Quite Different.
"I's said he could not tell a lie, George W., noble youth, With him my son George does not vie; He would not tell the truth."—Judge.

Imitating George.

Fond Papa—Now, my little son, I hope you will never forget this story that I have told you about the immortal Father of His Country, and that you will strive to follow his noble example.



Fond Papa (next day)—What the—Boy—I couldn't find any cherry trees, Pop, so I cut down a couple of rows of apple trees instead.



The British crown is made up of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, pearls and emeralds, set in silver and gold bands. It weighs 20 ounces and 1 pennyweight, 17 grains. It is there are 3,452 diamonds—273 pearls, 9 rubies, 17 sapphires and 11 emeralds.

DAIRYMEN IN SESSION.

Excellent Papers Read and Discussed.

The Michigan Dairymen's Association held its convention in Clary Hall, Ypsilanti. At the second session George B. Horton of Fruit Ridge opened with an address in which he gave many valuable suggestions for improving the dairy industry in Michigan. Following this, R. C. Stoddard of Hillsdale gave an address on the methods of conducting and operating a creamery so as to pay the dairyman. Prof. C. D. Smith of the Agricultural College delivered an address in which he showed the advantage to farmers in establishing creameries. The session closed with a recital of personal experiences in conducting a creamery by A. C. Jones of Middleville.

In the afternoon Gov. Pingree made an address on "Who Pays the Freight?" Robert Gibbons, editor of the Michigan Farmer, addressed the gathering on "Cattle on Michigan Farms—Do They Need Improving?" followed by E. N. Bates of Holland, who gave pointers on what to do in the future. The association more powerful in the future.

Papers were given at later sessions by C. C. Little of Coopersville on "Dehorning the Dairy Cow," J. W. Helm of Adrian, who talked on "Big Cows vs. Little Cows for Milk, Butter and Cheese," Prof. Smith of the Agricultural College, Aaron Clark of Calumet, O. J. Bliss, Silver Creek; Jas. N. McBride, Burton, and John I. Breck, Jackson.

In the award on contests the Ypsilanti Dairy Association took first prize on creamery butter over thirteen entries. Mr. Murray of Salem took first prize on dairy butter, and E. E. Eggleston of Fairfield took first prize on cheese. The association elected the following officers: President, E. A. Haven, Bloomington; secretary and treasurer, S. J. Wilson, Flint. The next annual meeting will be held at Grand Rapids during the first week of February, 1900.

MICHIGAN'S LUMBER OUTPUT.

Figures for the Past Year Show an Improvement Over 1899.

Lumber statistics for 1899 show Michigan's output of lumber to have been 2,335,074,340 feet and of shingles 1,284,272,250. Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota produced 2,235,454,000 feet of lumber, and 3,300,771,000 shingles. There was a marked improvement over 1896, being an increase of 109,421,367 feet of lumber and 342,745,000 shingles. There were over 200,000,000 feet less of lumber stock on hand than in 1896, and 161,484,000 less of shingles. The output of the Saginaw river was increased over 1896 by 37,000,000 feet. Lake Huron decreased 41,000,000 feet; Cheboygan increased 8,000,000 feet; Manistee fell 11,000,000 feet and the Muskegon product was 24,000,000 feet.

The Michigan Lumber Cut by Districts.

Saginaw River mills	353,020,349
Lake Huron shore	153,708,000
Cheboygan	83,288,000
Manistee	200,718,000
Ludington	90,510,000
Michigan Central	24,600,000
Michigan division	108,450,000
Flint and Pere Marquette	38,500,000
Grand Rapids	23,500,000
Western	29,350,000
Chicago and West Michigan	29,341,000
Green Bay and Wisconsin	29,341,000
Green Bay, Mich. district	29,341,000
Lake Superior, Upper Michigan	441,633,000
Lower Michigan, miscellaneous	23,654,000
Total	2,335,074,340

The State produced 168,685,000 feet of hard wood lumber last year.

Michigan Insurance Report.

Commissioner Campbell has issued a statement showing the financial condition and Michigan business of the fire and marine insurance stock companies for last calendar year. 130 companies being included in the computation. The aggregate of admitted assets was \$21,710,191; liabilities, \$124,074,128; surplus as regards policy holders, \$147,630,063. The Michigan business was as follows: Fire risks written, \$208,037,212; marine risks written, \$7,254,109; fire premiums received, \$4,208,617; marine premiums received, \$119,923; fire losses incurred, \$1,030,407; marine losses incurred, \$100,201. The business of the four Michigan companies included in the above was as follows: Admitted assets, \$7,484,168; liabilities, \$671,730; surplus as regards policy holders, \$2,307,420; risks written, \$25,923,470; premiums received, \$306,308; losses incurred, \$154,107.

Are Fast Passing Away.

In his annual report Assistant Adjutant General Col. C. V. R. Pond, Michigan department, G. A. R., shows 370 posts in good standing, with a total membership of 15,726. Six posts, with 110 members, failed to report, and 2,094 members are on the suspended list. Eight new posts were organized and six were disbanded. 149 new members were initiated. 711 were reinstated, 338 died and 109 were honorably discharged. During the year a total of \$19,900.99 was expended by posts for relief and incidentals, the total balance in the hands of post quartermasters is \$11,823.90; the aggregate value of real estate owned by posts is \$32,107.33; the value of post property, is \$41,244.13. The total value of all post property is \$85,235.42. A total of \$30,442.62 was paid into the various post funds during the year.

State Items of Interest.
The Swaney mine at Houghton will be opened and a large force of men employed.

Fifty-four homesteaders from Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties have taken up farms in Ogemaw County.

Such quantities of hay are being shipped from Carsonville that the P. & P. M. Railroad is unable to supply cars.

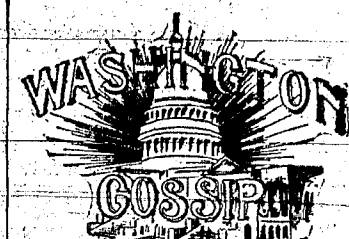
Joe Cox of Kalamazoo is not yet 40 years old, but is a grandfather, and claims to be the youngest grandfather in Michigan.

Roscoe Smith, aged 13, and Claude Murdoch, aged 15, two Plymouth lads, who ran away from home, were captured at Jackson.

The wreck of the City of Duluth at St. Joseph is dangerous navigation and a cutter has been sent to erect a light-house above it on piles.

Belle Weaver was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the house of Elias Worden in Climax. Belle Weaver was a deaf and dumb girl.

The residence of George W. Moore, a farmer living in Emmet township, was burned, together with its contents. Loss, \$2,000, partially insured.



Commissioner Evans is not prepared to hazard a guess as to the number of veterans of the civil war now living whose names are not upon the pension rolls and who have not applied for a pension. Various estimates have been made and the accuracy of the calculations may be said to depend almost entirely upon the allowance made for deaths among soldiers since the close of the war. There were, the commissioner says, about 2,100,000 men who served in the army, 975,000 of whom were about that number of soldiers in the Union army. Of this number about 300,000 have obtained pensions out of a total of 1,348,133 applications filed, and 410,000 were killed in battle, died from wounds received or while in prison. This estimate would leave about 343,000 veterans to be accounted for. That is, there may now be living can be estimated by one person almost as accurately as another. The exposure, privations and hardships of the battlefields undermine the constitution to such an extent as to render valueless the best established life tables, and the last distinct figures are 975,000 pensioners on the rolls, including widows, minors and other dependent relations. The last report from the Commissioner of Pensions shows that there have been allowed 982,000 invalids and 462,040 widows' claims, etc., growing out of the civil war, or a total of 1,444,040 out of a total of 2,100,000 soldiers. At that time there were pending in the office 582,513 claims to be disposed of.

Being first lady of the land has proven exceedingly beneficial to the health of Mrs. McKinley. In fact, she has improved so remarkably that it is the subject of general comment. When she first came to Washington she never thought of moving about without crutches. At the close of the recent reception she walked down stairs and into the assembly room perfectly erect and without even a cane. At the large receptions she usually receives sitting, but the physical labor of such functions does not appear to affect her as much as it does some of the cabinet ladies who are supposed to be perfectly strong. One reason for this appears in the fact that Mrs. McKinley enjoys thoroughly performing the social duties which devolve upon her. Although naturally domestic and inordinately fond of children, she has taken an unexpected liking to the glitter and whirl of White House gaiety. In her face Mrs. McKinley bears none of the marks of the invalid. She is singularly young looking and her expression is one of great and constant happiness.

Director of the Mint Preston's estimate of the amount of gold taken from the Klondike and other sources, \$30,000,000. It is at present, however, exceedingly difficult to obtain anything like authentic figures on the output of gold, as the Treasury Department only has quarterly returns from the mint at San Francisco, and what is received there by no means covers the amount brought into the country. Some of the figures of this nature, and quite a quantity has come as far east as Chicago. A great deal also goes to private refineries, and reports from them are only received annually, so it is plain to see that anything like accurate figures will not be had for some time.

There are few men who get more amusement out of life than Speaker Reed, and yet he is a man of few diversions. He loves to read newspapers, spending several hours a day in that occupation, and political cartoons are to him a delight—especially those in which his own countenances are depicted. This is not because such cartoons invariably depict him in a flattering way from one point of view or another; even those of the opposition represent him as a czar and a personage holding the reins over Congress. And power is the breath of the man's nostrils—no human being ever enjoyed its possession more.

Dr. Mary Walker is in Washington for the ostensible purpose of having her pension increased. She now draws a pension of \$12 a month for disability incurred while serving as a nurse during the war. She is moreover one of the few women who have been recognized by the Government for unusual meritorious service and voted medals.

The President particularly deprecates the late Dupuy incident. He had great respect for Mr. Dupuy de Lome, and treated him with unusual kindness. He never failed to go out to the "roll of honor" presented by the French Republic, and minister personal attentions, and he supposed that the confidence and respect were reciprocated.

Representative Dingley is not an orator. His voice is too nasal to be pleasant and too weak to be heard. This is true even when he speaks with emphasis and freedom, but when he reads a speech, the numbers have to gather close around him to hear his words.

Congressman Bailey of Texas has bought him a silk hat. When the news reaches Texas Mr. Bailey may be given an opportunity to explain or his constituents may demand his resignation at once.

Some idea of the immense amount of work involved in the production of the Congressional Record may be had from the fact that forty-four muscles are called into play in utilizing the human voice.

There are no children in the White House now. It is the first administration since that of Buchanan where there have not been children in the President's family.



Cincinnati is perhaps the only city in the country without a handball court. Peter Maher thinks Jim Corbett would be a "cinch" for him if they were to fight. Justice White is the only member of the United States Supreme Court who rides a wheel.

Jack Kilrain wants to fight John L. Sullivan twenty rounds with black four gloves, for points only.

Augusta, Ga., is the city where the Chicagoans will do most damage during a week's boating out on West River, La.

To give warning with your foot is the latest thing. An ingenious cyclist has invented a bicycle bell which fastens to the pedal.

There are no children in the White House now. It is the first administration since that of Buchanan where there have not been children in the President's family.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1898.
Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The U. S. battle ship Maine was completely wrecked in the harbor of Havana by an explosion, but it is not known as yet, whether by accident or was done by the Spaniards. The loss of life was large, over 250.

The January custom receipts were double those for August. Steady gains are one of the leading characteristics of the Dingley law.

During the past year Australia has sent to this country \$13,000,000 in gold, which represents the balance of trade in favor of the United States during that period.

The Teller resolution is a first class campaign document for the Republicans. One reading of it is sufficient to brace up and enlarge all the sound money forces.

Japan has withdrawn its objections to the annexation of Hawaii. It is so manifestly the right thing that nothing of any force can be urged against it.

Every reason advanced against the annexation of Hawaii, would have been equally against our acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, California, Oregon and Alaska, at the times those events took place.

Talk about "hard times" is sheer nonsense in sight of three great nations all ready to fight because China wants to borrow \$100,000,000 from one of them, and not from the other fellows.—Inter-Ocean.

Governor Pingree's popularity with the Populists has always been undisputed, and if he will convert a few of them beyond backsliding, he will not have been admitted in vain.—Detroit Journal.

February receipts under the Dingley law have thus far averaged a million dollars a day, and the expenditures of the Government only average about that sum during the year, there is good reason to expect that the Treasury will soon begin to grow a surplus.

The House committee on territories has rejected bills to admit Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood. There will be no more free silver Senators sent to the upper house to obstruct honest financial legislation during the present Congress.

Mexico in 1897 largely increased her output of gold. But it was all output. She could not keep a dollar of it in the republic unless it was nailed down with a tenpenny nail. It was the only thing that Mexico had that was at par with the money of the rest of the world.—Inter-Ocean.

For the week ending February 5th, the Pension Bureau made 1222 original allowances. For the corresponding week of last year, Commissioner Murphy made 1995 original allowances, or but 27 less. For the corresponding week in 1892, Commissioner Raum made 5,769 original allowances.—National Tribune.

The Buffalo Express in referring to the vote of the House on the Teller resolution, says: "This is the most complete unification of the Republican vote in the House in favor of sound money that has ever been had. The general effect of the Teller resolution, therefore, has been to show a loss of strength by the silverites."

A recent report published in one of the Charleston newspapers, shows that the cotton mills of South Carolina are earning 12 1/2 per cent. on their invested capital, while those of New England make but 3 1/2 per cent., the difference being due to lower wages, longer hours, cheaper fuel, and close proximity to the cotton fields, in the case of the Southern mills.

Two Democrats, Messrs McAleer, of Philadelphia, and Elliott, of South Carolina, who are the only members of the House elected as sound money Democrats, voted with the Republicans in favor of the gold standard, and are to be honored for their independence and faithfulness to pre-election pledges. Only one Republican voted for the Teller resolution, and one answered "present" but did not vote. The issue is joined, and the party misusing the name of Democrats is pledged to repudiation and dishonor. It must again suffer defeat, before it can be weaned from false idols.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Additional Local Items.

F. A. Kramer, of Gaylord, spent yesterday in this city looking after his interests in the extensive clothing-house of F. A. Kramer & Co. He was accompanied by Joe Rosenthal, a Grayling merchant. They returned home last night.—Cheboygan Trib.

We will furnish our subscribers with the AVALANCHE and the WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN, for \$1.50 per year in advance. The WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN is without doubt the best weekly paper published in Chicago. Now is the time to subscribe.

A law passed by the last legislature will give the residents of the townships in this county an opportunity to see what becomes of the money paid by them as taxes. This act provides that each township board shall cause to be published, immediately upon the settlement of the board, an itemized statement of the amount of money in each township fund at the beginning of the year, the amount and source of all money placed to the credit of the township during the year, and the fund to which it was accredited, all bills audited and allowed by the board, all disbursements of money made by the board and for what purpose, and from what fund paid, all outstanding unpaid claims and to what fund charged, the balance remaining to the credit of the township, specifying the balance in each fund. The law requires that this statement shall be either written or printed and distributed in numbers not less than 5 nor more than 50, and also posted in three conspicuous places in the township, such posting and distributing to be made at the polls of every annual township meeting, on the opening of the polls. A severe penalty for violation of the law is provided.

We give below a local from the Republican, of West Branch, in regard to the visit of the K. P. Dramatic Company of their city to our village. Our Opera House may be devoid of furniture and poorly heated at present, but it is the desire of the management to furnish it in a manner to almost rival that of West Branch.

The K. P. Dramatic Co. had a very appreciative audience at the presentation of their play, "Only a Farmer's Daughter," at Grayling, last Thursday night. The new opera house was well filled and those present seemed to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment, giving liberal applause. The company was somewhat disappointed in the opera house, as they had been led to believe it was a model of comfort and convenience, whereas they found it poorly heated and entirely barren of furniture and other necessities for the proper presentation of a play. This drawback was partly compensated for by the fine scenery and the large commodious stage. The troupe is unanimous in saying they had a welcome reception and cordial treatment from every person with whom they came in contact, and have only words of praise for the Graylingites.

The March number of the Delinquent is called the spring announcement number, and maintains the peculiarly comprehensive character of its description and suggestions in every feature of personal attire, and the characteristic merit of its departmental and literary features. Indoor Interests, in which Emma Churchman Hewitt continues her discussion of domestic subjects, treats upon the vital question of fostering in boys and girls a love of home. The Mystery of Bebe Claribel, by Elizabeth C. Winter, is a pretty story of the loss and finding of a little one and the agreeable consequences. A Literary Detective Bureau, as described by Elizabeth A. Hyde, provides much of a unique interest to students of literature. Social observances, by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones; the Flower Garden, by E. C. Vick; Fancy Stitches and Embroideries, by Emma Hayward; The Tea-Table, by Emma Witherspoon; The Work-Table, the Housekeeper's Department, for the Children, The Latest Books, Knitting and Lace-Making, Crocheting, etc. The Delinquent is issued by the Tutterick Publishing Co., 17 West 13th St., New York. \$1.00 for a year's subscription, or 15 cents per copy.

A bulletin on sugar beets just issued from the M. A. C. experiment station gives much information as to soil conditions, together with the experiments at the college. The conclusions are:

"The results secured in growing sugar beets in this state, both in 191 and 1897, show that the conditions for their growth in Michigan are full of promise. Even the results in counties in the upper peninsula, where promising results would not be expected are surprising.

Large sections of the lower peninsula show results far in advance of the best beet sugar district in France and Germany, and equal to the best in our country."

Thirty thousand copies of this bulletin have been published for distribution.

Uncle Sam's influence is still noticeable. He first ordered General Weyler out of Cuba, and he went. He now orders De Lome out of the United States, and he is packing up to go. The next step should be to order Spain out of Cuba and make her go.—Inter-Ocean.

While the papers and people are largely discussing the idea of the establishment of Postal Savings Banks, which subject presents many strange arguments, pro and con, we are willing to receive a little reflected honor from the friends of the movement. As our nephew, Don Alonzo Palmer, of Duluth, Minn., is one of the strongest advocates of the measure, and has done as much or more in its favor as any one in this country. He sees in it the success and salvation of the laboring class. It is certainly worthy of investigation.

The third of Rudyard Kipling's "Just-So Stories" appear in the St. Nicholas. It tells "How the Rhinoceros Got His Wrinkly Skin," and the manner of it is just as surprising as one would expect from Mr. Kipling. Mr. Stockton's serial, "The Buccaneers of Our Coasts," takes up the adventures of Bartholemey and Roca, two famous pirates. The twelve lively boys who make up "The Lakerim Athletic Club," in Mr. Rupert Hughes' serial, find a lull in the season of athletic contests, and engage in a royal snow-fort battle. Mr. T. J. Trowbridge's "Two-Biddicut Boys" continue their exciting search for the runaway trick dog. In Mr. Clement Fezzendie's fairy tale of science, "Through the Earth," the tunnel is finally pierced through the earth and the car is dropped into it for its first journey. "The Quick Horse," by F. S. Dellenbaugh, is an account of the remarkable result attained in training horses for the American fire departments. There are a number of sketches and jingles for the little ones, and plenty of pictures by favorite illustrators. Many of the articles are especially appropriate for the mid-winter season.

Our Washington correspondent says: "President McKinley and the members of his cabinet naturally decline to discuss, for publication, the letter written by Senor de Lome, Spanish Minister to the U. S., in which the President is insulted, autonomy for Cuba referred to as merely a trick, and the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty only an excuse to stave off intervention by the U. S. in Cuba. The President will act promptly, notwithstanding the resignation, and if Spain does not ignore that resignation and recall De Lome his action will probably be the dismissal in disgrace of the Spanish Minister. There is also a strong probability that if the Spanish Minister be given his passport, the action will be followed by intervention of this government in Cuba. The publication of the De Lome letter has created more of a sensation in Washington than anything that has happened in connection with the Cuban question. As usual, the hot heads in Congress wish to have congress take a hand in the business, but level-headed men recognize the ability of President McKinley to properly deal with the matter, and are perfectly willing to leave it in his hands. The matter could not have occurred at a worse time for the interest of Spain, as the resolutions and speeches in the Senate by Senators Cannon, of Utah, and Mason, of Ill., and the proposed amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill, by Senator Allen, all looking to immediate action by this government, either by a recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, or by intervention, had already brought Cuban matters to a critical point in the Senate. It is creditable to the good sense and statesmanship of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that they should have been unmoved by the prevailing excited condition in Washington, and have acted upon the amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, proposed by Senator Allen, providing for a recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans, just as though there were no excitement. The committee, by a unanimous vote, decided to make an unfavorable report upon the amendment, because they did not believe appropriation bills the proper vehicles for riders bearing upon questions affecting our foreign relations, a decision that will be endorsed by a large majority of our people. This action would have been a good thing, no matter who had proposed the amendment, but it is a doubly good thing as a rebuke to Senator Allen, who did not offer the resolution to help the Cubans, but with the hope, that it might embarrass the administration. The administration, and not individual Senators or Representatives, is held responsible for the foreign policy of the government, and the President who acted upon his personal sympathy, instead of upon his calm judgment of what was best for the welfare of the country, would not be worthy of his high office.

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An exchange remarks: "It looks as if nothing will be done for the gold standard by this Congress." The country will get along all right if the money is let alone. It is the best money the world has ever seen. The gold, silver and paper dollars are all at par and good everywhere.—Inter-Ocean.

The treasury gold fund keeps right on growing, notwithstanding the reports sent out recently that it was already so large as to be burdensome. The 164,000,000 mark has just been crossed in the upward movement, making a new record for the period which has passed since the middle of Harrison's administration. Not since 1890 has this line been touched. Although the treasury may be somewhat embarrassed, or imagine that it is, by the size of this gold accumulation, the fact that the gold is in the government's hands and not in safe deposit vaults shows a financial confidence in the situation throughout the country which is very gratifying.—Globe Democrat.

The majority of 16 in the Senate on the Teller resolution was derived from the Senators of nine states, whose total population is 663,503, while the vote of Ohio alone, whose Senators opposed the resolution, is nearly a million. Another quiet but significant fact is that 24 of these votes came from the South. Down there they revere Andrew Jackson, yet he was a bitter opponent of money which would depreciate. His opposition to bank issues was on that ground.

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IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The cream of the country papers is found in Remington's County Seat Lists. Shrewd advertisers avail themselves of these lists, a copy of which can be had of Remington Bros., of New York & Pittsburgh.

Col. Ingersoll lectured at Ft. Worth, Texas, on the 7th. Inst., and in an interview, said: "To my mind gold is the standard. Mr. Bryan, of course, says Mexico is a silver country, but when he pays for his breakfast with a gold dollar he is handed a silver one in return, because the gold one is worth two of the silver ones. So, if the commodities are not measured by the gold standard, why should he be handed the silver dollar in return. The overproduction of silver has made it more plentiful, and if a solid gold mountain should be discovered it would decrease the price of gold, so that it would be a secondary commodity. This saying that money sets the price is all bosh."

He also said something had happened during the past few months that had never before occurred, and that loans amounting to \$70,000,000 had been made to England, and the balance of trade was over \$100,000,000 in our favor, that is, this country exported that much more than it imported. "To the unusual yield of crops and the activity in manufacturing circles," he said, "I attribute this. This talk about legislation making the monetary problem easy is not so. Congress can no more make a silver dollar worth a dollar that it can make money of buckwheat cakes."

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: S.S.
County of Crawford, ss.
ERNEST N. SALLING, RASMUS HANSON and GEORGE L. PATTERSON, co-partners, GEORGE L. ALEXANDER and MARY L. McKnight, Complainants,
JOHN STALLARD and CHANCERY C. TRENCH, Defendants.
34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN CHANCERY.
Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 34th day of January, A. D. 1898.
In this cause appearing from the affidavit of O. Palmer, on file, that Chancery C. Trench, one of the above named defendants, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Florida, and that the residence of John Staley, the other defendant named, is unknown, that he is absent from or concealed within said state, and that the appearance of the said John Staley, or the appearance of the said Chancery C. Trench, is ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley, or the appearance of the said Chancery C. Trench, be entered here within ten days from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and in default thereof said bill is taken as confessed by said defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainants cause a notice of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time above described for their appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Clerk of Court, 34th Judicial Circuit.
GEORGE L. ALEXANDER, JAMES R. WATSON, O. PALMER, Solicitors for Complainants. Jan27-98

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THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

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THE INTER OCEAN is a WESTERN NEWSPAPER, and while it brings to the family THE NEWS OF THE WORLD and gives its readers the best and ablest discussions of all questions of the day, it is in full sympathy with the ideas and aspirations of Western people and discusses literature and politics from the Western standpoint.

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THE GOLD-SEEKERS

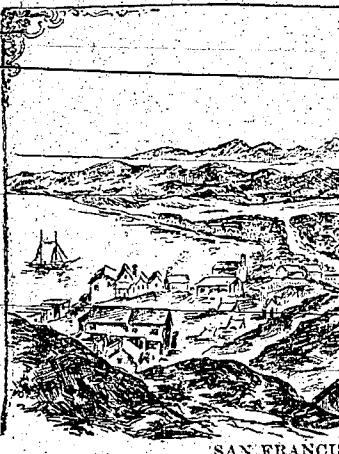
CALIFORNIA has celebrated with imposing features the semi-centennial anniversary of the discovery of gold, a discovery which attracted large immigration to the state and laid the foundation for the prosperity which it now enjoys. The gold which James W. Marshall and John A. Sutter found in the fall of 1848, was not only the first of the great gold discoveries of California, but the discovery which laid the foundation for the prosperity of the state and the nation.



PLACER MINING NEAR SUTTER'S POINT.

The diggings. The ground upon which the postoffice in San Francisco now stands was sold for \$750 and bought back a decade later for \$500,000. The man who left a fortune to build the big telescope, purchased a bit of ground on Montgomery avenue for \$50, which he sold thirty years afterward for \$1,000,000. The history of the gold discovery of the Pacific coast is full enough of romance and pathos to be told with a degree of confidence at this time.

John A. Sutter was a man of enterprise and had wandered from Baden, Germany, where he had been born in 1803, having been a Swiss guardsman, first to Vancouver, then to the Sandwich Islands, and finally to "Alta California," where he settled, built a farm-house, gathered flocks and herds, got into his employ skilled workmen, and was prosperous. He, however, wanted one thing—a saw mill. He had been compelled to get his lumber at great labor and expense from the mountains, far distant from his farms. So he sent his millwright, James Wilson Marshall, to find a saw mill site. Marshall, who was a native of New Jer-



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1848.

sey, had joined Sutter in 1845. He was then 33 years of age. This search for a mill site made a nation rich, filled the pockets of many millionaires, but ruined Sutter and sent Marshall to the poorhouse.



THE FIRST QUARTZ MILL.

24, 1848—he made his great discovery. Watching the tail race of the new mill he noticed bright yellow particles mingled with the dust which had been washed out by the recent rains. At first he attached little importance to it, but upon examination, seeing more and more of it, and some in shining scales, the thought occurred to him that it might be gold. He sent an Indian to his camp for a tin plate, and in this washed out some of the dirt. He found a few grains of clear dust and went off to meditate. He said something to his companions to the effect that perhaps he might find a gold mine. To which they replied with smiles: "Guess not, so such luck." But he could not put the idea out of his mind. The next day he made a closer examination of the washed-up soil, and found a nugget, but was not yet sure that it was gold. He weighed it in his hand. He bit it. He hammered it between stones. Surely it must be gold. And so it was, and the great secret of the Sierra stood revealed.

He found more of the metal, and then mounted his horse and hastened back to Sutter, to whom he told the story. A private examination by the partners up the river disclosed gold along its course, and in the tributary ravines and creeks.

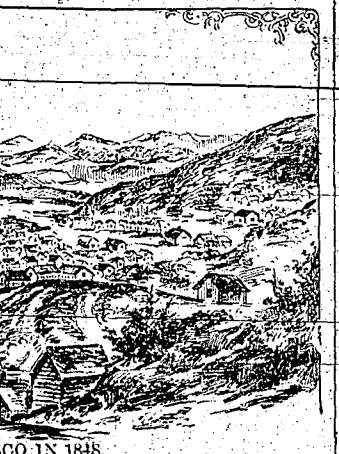
Sutter regarded the discovery as a misfortune. Without laborers his extensive works must come to a standstill, and he would have to leave

shut the knowledge from the world, for a time at least. With the men at the mill the best he could do was to make them promise to continue their work and say nothing of the gold discovery for six weeks, by which time he hoped to have his four mill completed, and his other affairs so arranged as to enable him to withstand the result. The men, indeed, were not yet prepared to relinquish good wages for the uncertainty of gold-getting.

If only the land could be secured on which this gold was scattered—probably it did not extend far in any direction—then interloping might be prevented, mining controlled, and the discovery made profitable. It was worth trying, at all events. Mexican grants being no longer possible, Sutter began by opening negotiations with the natives, after the manner of the English colonists on the other side of the continent. Calling a council of the Calomans, an assemblage of their neighbors, the lords aboriginal of those lands, Sutter and Marshall obtained from them a three years' lease of a tract some ten or twelve miles square, on trifling payments of cheap ornaments. Sutter then returned to New-Helvetia, and the great discovery was consummated.

A messenger intrusted with this portentous secret to Colonel R. B. Mason, then chief representative of the United States government in California, let the cat out of the bag, and prevented Sutter and Marshall from reaping the reward of their great discovery. This man was a "mit-hand"—Charles Bennett—one of Marshall's associates, who was instructed to say nothing about the gold find, but assist Marshall to make arrangements to secure the saw mill and the land about with "mineral rights" from the government. But Bennett could not keep the enormous importance of his errand to himself. He met some prospectors who had an idea of finding coal, and during their talk exclaimed: "Oh, I have something here better than coal," exhibiting his specimens. He showed them to others, and so the matter got abroad. Bennett and Marshall found Colonel Mason at Monterey, who, when the messenger exhibited the gold, refused to make any promises as to a grant of land.

The upshot was that gold seekers began to pour in about Caloma and the saw mill from Francisco and Monterey, and Sutter had finally to abandon most of his industrial enterprises. The stories of those days would fill volumes, and it only remains to chronicle the fate of the two luckless men who found the treasure, but did not profit by it. Sutter's saw mill did not prosper, because the gold fever had absorbed all



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1848.

of the labor, and no hands could be gotten to do work other than gold mining. Neither he nor Marshall succeeded in doing much at mining, and so they went from bad to worse.

Marshall was driven away from Caloma by the fights between the Indians and the intruding gold seekers. When he returned several years afterward he was bankrupt. He did all sorts of things for eight years, and in 1857 returned to his old home and made a living by sawing wood, making gardens, and cleaning wells. Subsequently he received a small pension from the state, but died in 1885 in poverty at the age of 73 years. Sutter met almost as bad a fate. He died almost in want, and was at one time threatened with dreams of the almshouse.

Marshall's secret once out, the world began to pour into California. There were no railroads and no other sort of roads to the Golden Gate in those years, but all that came there in the West had to go to California, and crowded caravans crossed the Sierras constantly and thronged packet ships sailed from Europe and from the Atlantic coast of America round the Horn to the glittering shores of the new El Dorado.

From February, 1848, to May, 1848, more than 300 square-rigged vessels were lying in the harbors, stranded and disabled for want of sailors, the crews having deserted to go to the gold region.

Early in the first half of the year 1849, 15,000 souls were added to the population of San Francisco, and during the last six months of that year came 24,000 more. When the returns were made to the United States authorities—in 1851, the town contained 371 individuals, and very few more resided in it up to the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which grew, blossomed and bore fruit before the eyes of the spectators, San Francisco seemed to accomplish in a day the growth of half a century. The people came from every State in the Union and every land under the sun. They lived in board shanties, and in canvas tents pitched in the midst of sand and mud. They

slept in rude cots, on boards, tables, counters, floors, trucks in the open air, some had horse blankets, others only a covering of fleas.

The employments of the newcomers were as varied as their nationalities. They worked an anything and everything. Common laborers received \$10 per day and ordinary mechanics \$20. Five dollars a day was about the smallest stipend paid even to boys. A pick and a shovel were worth \$10; a tin pan or wooden bowl \$5, and a butcher's knife \$30. Lumber rose to \$500 per 1,000 feet. Wheat, flour and salt pork sold at \$400 a barrel; a small loaf of bread was 50 cents, and a land-bolled egg \$1. You paid \$3 to get into the circus, and \$55 for a private box. Ordinary stage boats cost \$40 a pair; a stout pair was worth \$100. When a shirt became dirty the wearer threw it away. Washing cost \$15 a dozen in 1849.

Rents were monstrous. Three thousand dollars a month was paid in advance for a store burly built of rough boards, and a small room on the second floor used as a lawyer's office rented for \$1,000 a month. Lodging was equally extravagant. A bedroom in a hotel costing \$250 a month, and a sleeping berth or "bunk," one of fifty in the same apartment, \$8 a week.

In the social life of San Francisco at that period the gamblers cut the widest swath. They constituted a controlling class, with whom was all the physical, moral and financial force. Nearly everybody gambled and the stakes were sometimes enormous. As high as \$20,000, it is said, have been risked upon a card. Five thousand, three thousand and one thousand were repeatedly ventured.

Sunday was a "wide-open" day in California in 1849. It was looked upon only as a day for trading, recreation, spreading business meetings and preparation for the business of the ensuing week. It was very common to see large cards hung up in boarding-houses and business places like this: "All bills paid up here on Sunday." That was the day for miners to get their blacksmith work done and lay in their supply of provisions for the week; the day for holding public meetings for the enactment of other municipal business.



SINCE THE YEAR 1848 CALIFORNIA HAS PRODUCED MORE THAN THREE-FIFTHS OF THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.

Since the year 1848 California has produced more than three-fifths of the entire output of gold in the United States, and the United States has produced more than one-third of the world's production in the same period. That is to say, California has furnished more than one-fifth of the gold mined in the world since the yellow metal was first discovered in the State. It is upon this wonderful record that California is given the place of supremacy throughout the world as the greatest gold-producer the world has ever known. But it is not in gold alone that lies the vast mineral wealth of the State, for nearly every metal and non-metallic mineral of commercial value is produced within its boundaries, and in several instances they are produced nowhere else in the United States. As the demands of the world grow, the importance of these mineral products is emphasized little by little, and the extent of the latent resources of California is being gradually disclosed. At the same time it is to gold mining, which is now steadily progressing along conservative lines, that the State will continue to look for many years to come for the largest part of its yearly production of wealth from the bowels of the earth.

MRS. M. S. ALLEN.

Her Record for the Year Was 21,036 Miles and 116 Centuries.

Mrs. M. S. Allen, of Worcester, Mass., is a proud woman. One hundred and twenty-eight century bars hang from the lapel of her cycling jacket, and eleven more are to be added. She has beaten the 1896 record of Mrs. A. E. Rinehart, of Denver, who made 17,196



MRS. ALLEN.

miles and 116 centuries, by riding last year 21,036 miles and 116 centuries. Out of the 365 days of 1897 she was in the saddle 299.

That Mrs. Allen didn't ride 365 days of the year was not her fault. In attack of pneumonia, a sprained ankle and prohibitive weather alone are at fault. And now Mrs. Allen is looking forward to a year of cycling feats that will outdo her own wonderful achievements, including a trip around the world, from Boston to Chicago and to other Western cities.

Getting off the earth. "It seems," said the melancholy man, "that there is nothing but trials and tribulations in this life."

"True," replied his jovial friend, "but what are you going to do about it?"

"Simply this," said the gloomy individual, "I'm tired of it all, and having arranged my affairs satisfactorily to-morrow I propose to quit the earth."

"What!" exclaimed his horrified friend, "do you mean to say that you contemplate suicide?"

"Oh, no," was the reply, "I'm merely going on a protracted sea voyage for the benefit of my health."

When a farmer tickles the earth his fields laugh with crops.

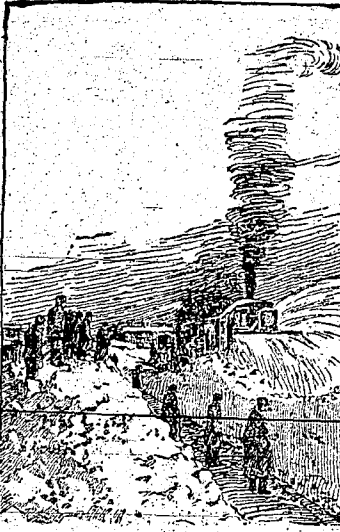
BATTLING WITH SNOW.

Great Railways Are Kept Clear in Winter at Enormous Cost.

There are thousands of men in the Northwest whose only occupation during the winter months is to fight snow. It is exciting work, too, a life that involves the greatest hardships and continual risks. One might search the world over for a more desperate and dangerous employment. The cost of these snow-storms to the railroads is something enormous. It is estimated that the two leading lines running west through Minnesota and North Dakota, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and the leading road in the northern part of South Dakota, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, have spent during one season not less than \$500,000 in clearing snow from their tracks and in putting up additional fences and guards. Besides their shops become filled with equipments damaged or ruined in tussles with the hard snow-drifts on miles of tracks. In addition, other roads, whose mileage is not so great or whose lines are in parts of the Northwest less exposed, are said to have spent half as much more in the same time. In all it is believed \$1,000,000 is not too high an estimate of the direct loss, outside of lessened travel, to the roads in the blizzard season during a hard winter.

Under favorable circumstances the snow parts readily before the onslaught of the plow, but when the drifts are found too deep or too hard for the plows to handle hundreds of men are set at work, and most of them learn for the first time that shoveling snow is about as hard work as a man can ask. They do not dig the track open but are set off into little groups a few yards apart, and each group cuts a square hole down into the drift, perhaps clear through it, perhaps only part of the way down. Then the men are withdrawn to a safe distance and the wedge plow, driven by three or four mule locomotives, pulling a half dozen heavily-loaded coal cars to give impetus to the mass when it strikes the bank of snow, is sent at full speed into the howling drift. Often the entrance is made at a speed of thirty or forty miles an hour, and usually the drift is conquered.

The introduction of the rotary plow has simplified the task of snow fighting more than anything else, especially in the prairie country. It bores its way into snow-banks, clearing just enough space to enable the waiting train to



FIGHTING THE SNOW KING IN THE NORTHWEST.

pass through. Some of the bigger plows weigh over fifty tons by themselves, and with the machinery that operates them the total weight is over 100 tons.

In a number of cases snow fences along the tracks have been blown into the air by winds during the storms and then covered by snow, the whole mass being frozen solidly. Into this mass rotary plows have been driven, and not being constructed to foot with sections of fencing, they have invariably got the worst of it and been disabled. One disabled machine, starting for the shops for repairs, was behind an engine that had to leave it and run for water. Twenty minutes after the locomotive had gone the track was hopelessly blocked, and it took three days to get back to that rotary plow. At another time at a station in Northern Minnesota the engine of a passenger train was detached to go to a tank 1,000 feet away. When the water had been taken the engineer found the track blocked that he had come over five minutes before, and it took him and his fireman just fourteen hours to go back that 1,000 feet to the train waiting at the station. A fearful blizzard was raging and no man from the station dared go to their relief, while they did not dare trust themselves more than a few feet from their machine. At the end of fourteen hours they had shovelled before the engine so as to get back, and they were so badly frost bitten as to be laid up for several days.

It is difficult to realize that the air can be so full of snow as to hide objects only a few feet away, and that this obstructing snow is so fine as not to be distinguishable at the same time. It is hard to understand how a man can lose his way in broad day on his own doorstep or on the way from his house to his barn, but hundreds have had the experience and scores have died in consequence.

A BLUE-BLOODED GAMBLER.

Lady Tatton Sykes, an English "Plunger" and Alleged Forger.

The attention of Englishmen, and Americans as well, has lately been held by the sensational suit of Jay, a London money lender, against Lady Tatton Sykes, a rich old Yorkshire baronet. The money lender sued to recover \$50,000, which he had loaned to Lady Tatton Sykes, on notes to which the baronet's name was attached. On the trial the latter swore that he had not signed the notes, but that his wife had been guilty of forgery.

The revelations on the trial of her ladyship's career as a high gambler amazed all England. She is known at Monte Carlo, and people who make a profession of betting on horse races have come into possession of much of her money. She plays baccarat, and she is "recently" in many more ways. When Lord Sykes married her she was a popular woman. The third Duke of Portland was her great-grandfather.

The present duke is her cousin. Her aged husband has a rent roll of \$500,000. Lady Sykes wanted money to play cards and the baronet gave her plenty of it, but finally protested. Lady Sykes declared that her husband encouraged her to gamble and shared in her profits, but refused to share her losses. She says she will sue him for divorce and an increase of alimony, and maybe for perjury.

This lively noblewoman paid three



LADY TATTON SYKES.

visits to this country. She was received with open arms by New York's best society, but her manners were too astounding even for the four hundred, and on her third visit she was left alone.

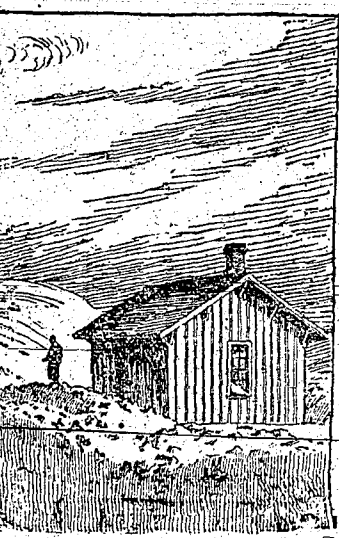
SUE AS A SURGEON.

How the Great Writer Attended to His Friend's Leg.

Eugene Sue and the eccentric wit, Romieu, were intimate friends, and often enjoyed the wildest pranks together. One evening they dined at the Cafe de Paris. On the way home Romieu made a misstep and sprained his ankle.

Sue, who had been a surgeon in the navy, picked his groaning companion up, placed him in a carriage and drove him rapidly home, where, after putting him to bed, he hurriedly dressed his foot.

At the commencement of the operation Romieu, who was suffering greatly, fainted away and did not come to until it was over, when he murmured his heartfelt thanks for the relief he



THE HOUSE DOES WELL.

felt. Eugene Sue, justly proud of his professional skill, went away, promising to return the next morning to remove the treatment.

When morning arrived, so did Sue, still a little anxious about the sprain. Romieu was asleep as he entered the room.

"Well, my dear friend, how do you feel this morning?" inquired Sue.

"Ah!" said Romieu, yawning, "never better in my life. My foot must be well. I have not stirred all night."

As he spoke he attempted to leap from his bed, but the action was attended with a yell that almost shook the house. He sank back upon the bed as pale as a sheet.

"What?" cried Sue. "Can your leg be broken? Does it still pain you like that? Let me see it!"

"You! You! See, then, what you have done!" cried the victim, throwing back the clothes with a dramatic gesture and a horrible face.

Sue looked. The leg that was carefully bound and wound in cloths never looked better, but the other—it was so badly swollen that the bones could not be seen.

"Alas!" cried the erstwhile surgeon. "I have dressed the wrong foot. Why didn't you tell me that it was the other one that hurt?"

"My dear Eugene," said the suffering patient, sitting up in his bed, "you are a great writer no doubt, but, warning his hand toward the door, "kindly hasten and send me a surgeon."

Good Samaritans.

Speaking of good neighborhood and kind heartiness, an example is afforded at Reading, Pa., that helps man to think well of his kind. A farmer, Washington Sand, had a large field of corn that needed cutting. He was ill and help was scarce. He left his sick bed Friday and cut a few shocks of corn. Neighbors saw him at work and knew he ought to be in bed. At night, which the fall moon made almost day, Mr. Sand's neighbors went into his corn field and before they left they had cut and shocked his crop. When the sick farmer went out to resume his labors the next morning it would have been difficult to convince him that the days of miracles have passed. Moral: So live that you may deserve the good will of your neighbors.—Utica Herald.

Death of a British Ally.

One of the most interesting figures among the Maoris of New Zealand has passed away. The famous chief, Major Rorua Waharua, died at the ripe old age of 90. He rendered gallant service on behalf of the Europeans in the early days of the colony. In return he had the New Zealand cross conferred upon him and received a handsome sword from the queen.

Everyone thinks he can get along with nice men, and that he is annoyed only by fools.

The work of a bill collector is always dull, it's seldom finished.

WELL-FED PAUPERS.

Inmate of an English Workhouse Dies from Overeating.

Every free-born Englishman comes into the world with the inalienable right to a seat at the table and a bed in the palatial English workhouse. It has been my good fortune, during a journalistic career now close on five and twenty years to visit and describe for various publications over one hundred British cities and towns. In nearly every case attention has been called to the handsome buildings set apart for the paupers, or, in colloquial English, "the 'ouse." Back in the good old days of Queen Elizabeth the principle was made a law that no English man or woman should starve, and that, if unable to secure a living for themselves, the poor and the indigent and the incapable must be cared for by the state. So firmly has the idea taken possession of the English mind that the poorer class, the old, and even those in the prime of life, talk with complaisance of ending their days in "the 'ouse." They look upon it very much as our old people might regard going to a home for invalids or the old, and, indeed, in many of the English workhouses they are cared for as well as in such institutions as our old ladies' homes, etc. The other week, when in Bideford, I was taken to the workhouse, situated on a beautiful hill overlooking the broad river and famous bridge. For the moment I could hardly believe my eyes. It looked for all the world like a Japanese palace. It was built much as they build in Japan, with plaster between the massive wooden beams, pointed gable roof, old-fashioned casement windows, vines spreading their beautiful green tendrils in all directions, and in front a large variety of dark shrubs and just such stunted shrubs as one sees in Japan—odd shaped and picturesque. And here the poor of Bideford eat, drink and are merry.

Quite a number of cases of death from overeating in the Bideford workhouse occurred during my stay in England, and the Hackney coroner held inquests on no less than three cases within a short time. Oliver Twist is evidently a back number nowadays, for at the coroner's inquiry into the death of the latest victim of parochial kindness, a man 70 years of age, who had lived in the Bethnal Green workhouse and acted as assistant librarian, the following dialogue ensued between the coroner and an inmate of the workhouse:

Merry pauper—Thursday afternoon while we were having tea I saw the deceased, he was cutting some bread and butter, suddenly fell backward off the bench on which he was sitting.

The coroner—You don't think the exertion of cutting bread and butter killed him?

Merry pauper—No, not likely. He had cut up a lot before that.

The coroner—They give you plenty to eat, then?

Merry pauper—Aye, they do that.

The doctor who was called in to see the deceased testified that death was due to syncope, produced by an overloaded stomach.

The coroner—One may say that he was killed by kindness?

The doctor—It may or may not be kindness to overload a man's stomach.

The coroner—Well, it shows he did not go short of food.

The doctor—Short? By no means. Why, they have nothing to do but eat, drink and sleep.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from syncope, the result of an overloaded stomach, and that such death was due to natural causes.

And as the jury gave the decision a deep sepulchral voice in the back of the court-room remarked:

"What a glorious death!"

The owner of the voice was a tall, gaunt, hungry-looking individual, who had evidently mentally decided that "the 'ouse" was not a bad place to end one's days.—New York Mail and Express.

Cheap to Run Trolley Cars.

The cost of running a trolley car a mile is found to vary greatly in different places. A Brooklyn company gave the best results, running a car one mile for 30 cents. A Birmingham company does it for 40 cents. Cheap coal and sound engineering seems to explain the low cost in these places.

The annual reports of the railroad commissioners of New York and Massachusetts show that usually the cost is much higher. Of the five companies operating over 5,000,000 car miles per year one obtains its power at less than 1 cent a car mile; three between 1 and 2 cents, and one between 2 and 3 cents. Of 19 companies operating less than 250,000 car miles per annum four obtained their power at less than 2 cents per car mile under average conditions of load, track, etc., six between 2 and 3 cents, five between 3 and 4 cents, one between 4 and 5 cents and three at more than 5 cents. Conditions vary greatly so that a separate estimate of all items of cost must be made for each locality.

A Floating Postoffice.

The smallest, simplest and best protected postoffice in the world is in the Straits of Magellan, and has been there for many years. It consists of a small-painted keg or cask, and is chained to the rocks of the extreme cape in a manner so that it floats free, opposite Terra del Fuego. Each passing ship sends a boat to take letters out and put others in. This curious postoffice is unprovided with a postmaster, and is, therefore, under the protection of all the navies of the world. Never in the history of the unique "office" have its privileges been abused.

The Latest Prodigal Son.

The latest prodigal son wrote home as follows:

"Father, I am coming home for the holidays."

But the wise father answered:

"You're a liar, John, an' you know it. You're comin' home for money!"—Atlanta Constitution.

An Arizona String Band.

Tourist—What is that crowd over the way?

Native—That's our string band.

Tourist—Preparing to give an entertainment, I suppose?

Native—Yes; going over the river to lynch a horse thief.

STRONG COMPETITION.

HOW AMERICAN GOODS ARE INVADING FOREIGN MARKETS.

Although Massachusetts Shoemakers Receive Nearly Four Times the Wages Paid in Germany the Yankee Shoe Can Be Sold Cheaper.

Good Showing Made.

The great value of a consular service performed by intelligent and observant men is illustrated in a recent issue of the advance sheets of consular reports printed and circulated by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State. The report in question is that of Mr. Frank H. Mason, United States Consul General at Frankfurt, and bears date of Dec. 31, 1897. In his report, Mr. Mason presents a remarkably clear view of the subject of American competition in Europe. He makes plain the fact that as the result of her splendid industrial achievements under the policy of protection the United States has made inroads in Europe of such importance as to suggest organization for common defense against the trade aggressions of the great republic.

Especially interesting and convincing, as bearing upon the question whether profitable trade in the world's markets can be maintained under a policy which secures to labor its highest reward, are the examples given by Consul Mason of the successful competition of various lines of American manufactured articles. With the facts in the export of iron and steel products the country is already familiar, but the instance cited in boot and shoe production is new and surprising. Massachusetts operatives in this branch of industry earn an average of \$15 per week, against an average of \$8.80 per week in German factories; but the labor cost per pair of shoes in Massachusetts is 40 cents, while in Germany, at the lower rate already stated, the labor cost of shoes of similar grade is 55 cents per pair. It is only another demonstration of the fact that under suitable conditions the best paid labor may be the cheapest labor.

The concluding recommendation of Mr. Mason is one to which the manufacturers of the United States should give serious consideration, namely, that of providing a higher grade of efficiency in the work of pushing the sales of their goods in foreign markets. No matter how unquestioned the fact of their superiority may be, the goods will not sell themselves abroad any more than in the home market. There is no lack of skill, tact and energy in pushing the domestic trade, and the same expenditure of brains and cleverness will not fail to produce satisfactory results in foreign fields.

The House Does Well.

The House rejected the Teller resolution by a vote of 132 to 182. Thus it gave a majority of 50 against a measure calculated to injure the country's credit. It thus declared itself in sympathy with the statement of the President that "nothing should ever tempt us—nothing ever will tempt us—to scale down the sacred debt of the nation by a legal technicality. Whatever be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment."

After the action of the Senate in adopting this Teller resolution, which says that the bonds of the United States "are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412 2/3 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor," the country will rejoice at the unhesitating position taken by the House—Springfield Union.

Let Congress Act.

The time has come for the Republican party, now charged with the duty of carrying on the government, to fulfill the pledges it made in 1890 to rebuild the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade. Let us have some practical legislation. We invite the attention of Speaker Reed, Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, and Chairman Payne of the Merchant Marine Committee and their Republican colleagues in the House, to the party's promise as to American shipping. What is the Steamship Man's Committee doing? Is our one to remain in the land, and are factories, mills and shipyards to continue idle, while committees of outsiders formulate shipping bills? It is time the shipping interests stopped merely trying to get together on shipping legislation. Let Congress act. Revive American shipping!—Commercial Appeal.

Prefer Foreign Goods.

It is surprising how "foreign" some American institutions are especially in showing a preference for foreign products. To illustrate, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company uses lead pencils "made in Germany," thus encouraging this industry abroad and to the extent of their consumption lessening the employment of American labor in American factories producing a similar product. It is also true that some American railroads use cheap, trashy foreign valises on their coaches, thus not only encouraging foreign production in another industry, but also directly injuring the manufacturer who is the best patron of these same railroads.

Trade in Our Favor.

Revised Treasury figures show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for 1897 was \$35,111,204, the total exports being \$1,039,743,584, an increase of \$93,003,313 over 1896, while imports were \$742,631,350, a gain of \$61,051,794. Thus the increase in the balance of trade in our favor for 1897, as compared to 1896, is \$32,854,519. Had it not been for the exceptionally large importations of merchandise made in the couple of months before the enactment of the present tariff law the balance of trade for 1897 would be much larger.

Don't believe that a poster artist is a villain just because he originates villainous designs.

OLD SAYINGS.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail,
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale,
As brave as a lion,
As apt as a cat,
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox,
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox,
As fast as a lily,
As empty as a sieve,
As rich as Croesus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin,
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin,
As dead as a doornail,
As white as a sheet,
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat,
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat,
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick,
As plump as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall,
As hard as a grindstone,
As bitter as gall,
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell,
As dry as a herding,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock,
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock,
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee,
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

—Mrs. M. A. Denison.

BEVIS.

The Lyons diligence was just going to start from Geneva. I climbed on the roof, and chose my place next the driver; there was still a vacant seat, and the porter called "Monsieur Der-

mann!"

A tall young man with a German style of countenance advanced, holding in his arms a large black greyhound, which he vainly tried to place on the roof.

"Monsieur," said he, addressing me, "will you have the kindness to take my dog?"

Bending over, I took hold of the animal and placed him on the straw at my feet. I observed that he wore a handsome silver collar, on which the following words were tastefully engraved: "Bevis. I belong to Sir Arthur Burley, given him by Miss Clara."

His owner was therefore, an Englishman; yet my fellow traveler, who was now taken his place by my side, was evidently a Swiss or a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and after two or three hours' pleasant conversation had established an intimacy between us, I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

"It does not surprise me," he answered, "that this collar should puzzle you; and I have great pleasure in telling you the story of its wearer. Bevis belongs to me, but it is not many years since he owned another master, whose name is on the collar. You will see why he still wear it. Bevis, speak to the gentleman."

The dog raised his head, opened his bright eyes, and, laying back his long ears, uttered a sound which might well pass for a salutation.

M. Dermann placed the animal's head on his knees and began to utter ten the collar.

Instantly Bevis drew back his head with a violent jerk, and darted toward the luggage on the hinder part of the roof. There, growling fiercely, he lay down, while his muscles were stiffened, and his eyes glowing with fury.

"You see, Monsieur, how determined he is to guard his collar. I should not like to be the man who would try to rob him of it. Here, Bevis," said he in a soft, caressing tone, "I won't touch it again, poor fellow! Come and make friends!"

The greyhound hesitated, still growling. At length he returned slowly toward his master, and began to lick his hand; his muscles gradually relaxed, and he trembled like a leaf.

"There, boy, there," said M. Dermann, caressing him. "We won't do it again. Lie down now, and be quiet."

The dog nestled between his master's feet and went to sleep. My fellow traveler, then turning toward me, began:

"I am a native of Suabia, but I live in a little village of the Grimsel, at the foot of the Grimsel. My father keeps an inn for the reception of travelers going to St. Gothard. About two years since there arrived at our house one evening a young Englishman, with a pale, sad countenance; he traveled on foot, and was followed by a large greyhound—this Bevis, whom you see. He declined taking any refreshment and asked to be shown to his sleeping room. We gave him one of the common hall where we were all seated round the fire. Presently we heard him pacing rapidly up and down, from time to time uttering broken words, addressed no doubt to his dog, for the animal moaned occasionally, as if replying to and sympathizing with his master.

"At length we heard the Englishman stop and apparently strike the dog a violent blow, for the poor beast gave a loud howl of agony, and seemed as if he ran to take refuge under the bed. Then his master groaned aloud. Soon afterward he lay down, and all was quiet for the night. Early next morning he came down, looking still more pale than the previous evening, and, having paid for his lodging, he took his knapsack and resumed his journey, followed by the greyhound, who had eaten nothing since their arrival, and whose master seemed to take no further notice of him than to from when the creature ventured to caress him.

"About noon I chanced to be stand-

ing at the door, looking toward the direction which the Englishman had taken, when I perceived a dark object moving slowly along. Presently I heard howls of distress, proceeding from a wounded dog that was dragging himself toward me. I ran to him and recognized the Englishman's greyhound. His head was torn, evidently by a bullet, and one of his paws broken. I raised him in my arms and carried him into the house. When I crossed the threshold he made evident efforts to escape; so I placed him on the ground. Then, in spite of the torture he was suffering, which caused him to stagger every moment, he scratched at the door of the room where his master had slept, moaning at the same time so piteously that I could scarce help weeping myself. I opened the door, and with a great effort he got into the room, looked about, and, not finding whom he sought, he fell down motionless.

"I called my father, and perceiving that the dog was not dead we gave him all possible assistance, taking indeed as much care of him as though he had been a child, so much did we feel for him. In two months he was cured, and showed us much affection. We found it, however, impossible to take off his collar, even for the purpose of binding up his wounds. As soon as he was able to walk he would often go toward the mountain and be absent for hours. The second time this occurred we followed him. He proceeded as far as a part of the road where a narrow defile borders a precipice. There he continued for a long time, smelling and scratching about. We conjectured that the Englishman might have been attacked by robbers on this spot and his dog wounded in defending him. However, no event of the kind had occurred in the country, and after the strictest search no corpse was discovered. Recollecting, therefore, the manner in which the traveler had treated his dog, I came to the conclusion that he had tried to kill the faithful creature. But wherefore? This was the mystery which I could not solve.

"Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intelligence and good humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar and the tale we had to tell of him failed not to excite their curiosity. One morning in autumn I had been out to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis. When I returned, I found seated by the fire in the common hall a newly arrived stranger, who looked round as I entered. As soon as he perceived Bevis he started and called him. The dog immediately darted to him with frantic demonstrations of joy. He ran around him, smelling his clothes, and uttered the sort of salutation with which he honored you just now, and finally, placing his fore-

paws on the traveler's knees, began to lick his face.

"Where is your master, Bevis? Where is Sir Arthur? said the stranger, in English.

"The noble dog howled piteously, and lay down at the traveler's feet. The latter asked us to explain his presence. I told him, and he seemed to be a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and after two or three hours' pleasant conversation had established an intimacy between us, I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

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FOR KLONDIKE MINERS.

THE TASK OF TAKING 500 REINDEER TO ALASKA.

A Special Agent's Mission in Norway—How the Animals Will Be Disposed Of When They Arrive—Freighting With Reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is now in Norway as the special agent of the War Department with power to purchase 500 reindeer, which the government will use in forwarding supplies to the destitute miners in the Klondike. Mr. Wm. J. Kjelman, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska, preceded Jackson to Norway and selected the animals and keepers for the proposed expedition. Lieut. Devere of the army, military secretary to Secretary Alger, accompanied Dr. Jackson as far as London, and has arranged for the transportation of the herd of reindeer to New York, for which purpose he has chartered a steamer.

The arrangements for the transportation of the reindeer, the harness, sleds and drivers, will be most difficult and expensive, says the Washington Star. A large supply of Arctic moss must be carried for fodder for the journey across the ocean, as well as for that overland to Seattle and again by water to Dyea. A day's journey inland from Dyea a moss grows on which the caribou of that region subsist, and it is conceded that reindeer can live on any food that is good enough for caribou. The long trip is sure to affect the reindeer, but it is hoped that it can be made in a short enough time to allow a short stop for recuperation before the starting of the expedition from Dyea.

The reindeer may be kept by the War Department in anticipation of a repetition of this year's distress next winter, or they may be sold at auction in the spring. There is a horrid possibility, however, that they may have to be slaughtered for food in the Klondike and the orders authorize such a thing if the situation justifies it. In case they return safely from their mission of humanity, the chances are that they will be added to the herds already established by the government in Alaska. The herd which is thus to be imported will cost, about \$50,000, exclusive of the cost of transportation and sustenance.

The proposed use of reindeer for the Klondike miners has aroused a great interest in regard to those animals. In Lapland, which includes the northern parts of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Kola peninsula, there are about 100,000 domestic reindeer. They are in herds of all sizes, owned by various individuals; the business of reindeer herding and raising being one of the chief industries of the country. Thousands are used annually for food, and a good deal of the meat is sold in Europe as venison. In Lapland they sell at from \$7 to \$15 each when broken to work. Their training begins when they are from three to four years old, and they are usually able to work up to the age of from sixteen to eighteen years.

Freighting with reindeer is an entirely separate industry from raising the animals, and is one in which many Laplanders are engaged. Almost all the traffic between the inland settlements and the coast is done by reindeer sleds in winter, and reindeer packs in summer. The hoofs of a reindeer are large and flat and spread out as the foot is planted, so that the animals are equally useful for traveling on snow or in mud. The sleds are built of light, thin wood, in much the form of the forward half of a canoe, only decked over for about two-thirds of their total length of about seven feet. From 300 to 400 pounds of freight make a sled load, and ten sleds make a team, nine loaded and one for the driver. Each sled is drawn by a reindeer, whose harness consists of a rawhide thong about the neck, with a single trace running between the forelegs and to one side of the hind legs, so that the animal puts a bit side-ways and does not step into his own tracks twice, as it would if it pulled straight ahead. The driver, who rides in the first sled, drives with reins tied to his steed's horns. The other animals are tethered each to the rear of the sled ahead of it. Dr. Jackson will only buy 500 reindeer, but also their harness and sleds, and will hire the services of 50 drivers who will be accompanied by their families.

Japanese Theaters.

It will interest many to learn that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than eight hours. The plays in the first-class theaters begin at ten or eleven, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshments, and a recent innovation is a theater for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days in advance from a neighboring tea-house, where arrangements are made for refreshments and attendance during the day. Full dress is never worn. The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A programme, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit, and sunshi, a sort of rice dumpling flavored with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea-house, and the inclusive charge, excepting the waiter's tip, is not more than 90 cents a head. The gallery is the most aristocratic place, but the place unreservedly occupied by the "Japanese gods," is quaintly called "the deaf gallery."

Water Drinking.

When it is considered that the body is made up very largely of water it can readily be understood how important to health is a constant supply of this fluid. Many people have an idea that the drinking of water in any amount beyond that actually necessary to quench the thirst is injurious, and acting on this belief they endeavor to drink as little as possible. The notion, however, is wide of the truth. Drinking freely of pure water is a most efficacious means not only of preserving the health, but often of restoring it when failing.

All the tissues of the body need water, and water in abundance is necessary also for the proper performance of every vital function. Cleanliness of the tissues within the body is as necessary to health and comfort as cleanliness of the skin, and water tends

to insure the one as truly as it does the other. It dissolves the waste material, which would otherwise collect in the body, and removes it in the various excretions.

These waste materials are often actual poisons, and many a headache, many rheumatic pains and aches, sleepless nights and listless days and many attacks of the "blues" are due solely to the circulation in the blood of these poisons. The waste materials, which are deposited in the tissues of the body, are removed by the action of water.

Water is accused of making fat, and people with a tendency to corpulence avoid it for that reason. But this is not strictly true. It does undoubtedly often increase the weight, but it does so because it improves the digestion and therefore more of the food eaten is utilized and turned into fat and flesh. But excessive fat, what we call corpulence, is not a sign of health but of faulty digestion and assimilation, and systematic water-drinking is often employed as a means of reducing the superfluous fat—which it sometimes does with astonishing rapidity.—Youth's Companion.

CANINE CONSTABULARY.

A Force of Bloodhounds at Every County Seat Suggested.

We have frequently urged on the county authorities of this State during the past few years the expediency of the plan of keeping a few track hounds at some convenient point in each county, not only to trace actual criminals, who cannot be followed by any other means, but to deter the criminally disposed from the commission of contemplated crimes by the assurance which the presence of the dog detective affords—that they will be speedily followed and caught if they give effect to their evil inclinations. The suggestion has been enforced on several occasions by reports of good service rendered by the dogs in the few counties where they are kept, and some very convincing testimony of the same character is added by our Florence correspondent in his letter, published yesterday from J. W. Cherry of Wilson, N. C., requesting that the bloodhounds owned by the city of Florence be sent to that place by the first train. These men trappers have been used considerably by the authorities in North Carolina for running down criminals, and they have been very successful. Florence, of course, gets good pay for them whenever they are used for any other purpose than running down criminals within the city limits. It has been a great thing for Florence, having these trappers on hand, for it has reduced burglary and incendiarism very nearly 100 per cent. during the time they have been here. These dogs are the same ones that ran down a murderer near Hub, N. C., last year, and ran down Edgar Davis, the tramp who shot Flagman Blackwell on a Coast Line train at Dunn, N. C., about two weeks ago. They are sent anywhere upon receipt of a telegram, with assurance that the price will be paid for their services."

The lively demand for the animals from neighboring counties is evidence enough of their successful services heretofore, and proves that they are regarded as a useful police institution. They should be as useful in every county.

The most important testimony to the value, however, is afforded in the statement as to the effect of their appearance in reducing crime. The mere fact of "having these trappers on hand," as we are told, "has been a great thing for Florence," as shown by the marked decrease in the number of cases of burglary and incendiarism alone, to say nothing of other serious or lesser crimes. A similar equipment should be a great thing for other towns or counties for the same reason, and when its small cost is considered it is really strange that every county is not provided with one.—Charleston (N. C.) News and Courier.

At Dr. McCosh's Expense.

The late Dr. McCosh, of Princeton University, was an excellent hand at securing donations for that institution, and yet he was always his boast that he never asked any man for a cent. In connection with this well-known trait of President McCosh's character, a prominent educator of this city tells how one of the doctor's friends and Chauncey M. Depew once conspired to mortify the good old Princetonian at a Yale dinner. It was arranged that the friend should accuse the doctor of begging, and that Mr. Depew should follow with a vigorous denial. In the first speech it was asserted that Dr. McCosh made a practice of calling upon brokers in their offices and remaining until in sleep deprivation, the brokers gave him contributions to get rid of him; also, that he attended meetings of various kinds for the purpose of taking up a collection for Princeton at the end.

During the address Dr. McCosh turned white with anger, and started to reply, when the chairman recognized Mr. Depew.

"I believe that all the accusations made against our Princetonian guest are entirely without foundation," said Mr. Depew. "I have never heard of his begging from a broker."

"Never! Never!" cried Dr. McCosh. "And I never heard of his attending meetings called for other purposes and begging for his university."

"Never!" again echoed the doctor. "The only time I ever heard of anything of that kind implied," continued Mr. Depew, "was when I was told that he stood on a New York street corner with a monkey and a hand organ, wearing a placard on which was printed: 'I am poor and blind, so please help Princeton.'"

Dr. McCosh never attended another Yale dinner.—Philadelphia Record.

Tall Men in the British Army.

Twenty-three men in every 1,000 serving in the British army are six feet and upwards in height; 33 in every 1,000 are five feet eleven inches, and 38 in every 1,000 are five feet ten inches. There are 785 in every 1,000 army men under five feet eight inches.

Two counties in Kansas raised over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat each last year.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Companies of gold hunters who are about setting out for the Klondike should be thoughtfully enough to claim their share of the government's relief supplies before they start.

A way has been discovered to redeem rancid butter. After treatment it is put on sale as a first-class article. The pure food organizations of a Western State is, however, hard at work in an attempt to detect and condemn the redeemed article.

For 3,000 years the Hindoo standard of living has been almost the same for rich and poor. The rajah's floors are bare and the rich man washes in the open-air and dries himself in the sun like his poorer brother, and so simple is the mode of life and so great the fear of robbery that immense amounts of wealth are buried.

Now that the Greater New York is a fact, the troubles of the great city begin. It is found that some of the smaller boroughs had gone ahead so fast in increasing their debts, that the total exceeds the ten per cent. amount of their total valuation. Now they are in the city, New York's borrowing capacity is correspondingly decreased.

And now Texas comes to the front with extensive platinum deposits. In view of the fact that this metal is more valuable than gold, and that the climate of the Lone Star State has much the advantage over that of the Klondike, why shouldn't some of the superabundant immigration now getting ready to go to the latter region be turned to Texas.

About 700 years ago coal began to come into use as a fuel. From time to time great uneasiness has been expressed touching the supply. This, too, is the face of the fact that known deposits of great extent in all parts of the world have scarcely been touched. In one region of Canada there are 150 square miles, which, it is estimated, will average 50,000 tons of coal to the square mile. The coal riches, as well as the iron riches of Canada, are yet to be developed.

Writing of the possibilities which lie before the empire, some clever Russian statisticians figures that within the next twenty years Russia's population will reach 175,000,000. Of course, this calculation is purely speculative, but in view of what the past few years have witnessed in the marvelous growth and development of Russia, it is hardly safe to challenge the prediction. In the meantime the civilized world can only watch with interest the constant changes which are going on in that wonderful empire's process of evolution.

Statistics of child labor in Michigan included in the annual report of the late Commissioner of Labor, show that in the factories inspected last year, and in the employ when running at full capacity 171,448 people, only 170 children under fourteen years old were employed, while the number of children under sixteen was less than 2,000. The inspection laws in Michigan do not give the inspector authority outside of manufacturing institutions, and Commissioner Cox recommends that they be broadened so as to permit thorough supervision of child labor wherever it is employed. Certainly the results already accomplished are satisfactory enough to warrant an extension of the system.

It is the conviction of those who have made the closest study of oak that its present market value is based upon an incorrect idea of what is left and that we shall wake up some morning to find that we have sold almost for a song the most valuable of our timber possessions. Oak, except in the finer grades of quartered stock, is with a cheap wood. It is not too cheap for a variety that is in universal demand and in only limited supply.—St. Louis Lumbarman.

The Chinese Oil Tree.

In a recent report of the United States Consul General at Shanghai there is an interesting description of the Tung, or Chinese oil tree. This useful tree grows to a height of fifteen feet, and has a beautiful appearance. Its leaves being vivid green and its flowers a pink-white. The seeds are poisonous, and it is from them that the oil is extracted in the most primitive fashion by wooden presses worked with wedges. The oil thus obtained is used all over the country in the manufacture of paint and varnish, for water proofing paper and umbrellas, and in some districts for illuminating purposes. But its chief use is for caulking boats. On the submerged parts of vessels it is applied hot, but on other parts it is painted on in thin coats quite cold. All Chinese boats are thus oiled twice a month, and so are made to assume a glossy appearance, while the wood is greatly preserved. Like most other commodities, this tree oil is often adulterated before it is sold by retailers—chiefly with cottonseed oil.

A Country Clerk's Rise.

Levi Zeigler Leiter was a clerk in a country store in Maryland when he was a lad. Mr. Leiter and Marshal Field met in Chicago shortly after the former moved West to seek his fortune, and in 1845 they bought out the business of Potter Palmer. The firm became known Field, Palmer & Leiter, and not long after as Field, Leiter & Co. Mr. Leiter won the horse, and bought the real estate. He did not care to sell it, and the values enlarged wonderfully with the influx of population. In 1881 Mr. Leiter sold out to his partners. He had real estate to manage, and then he wanted to travel. He liked books, and added many treasures to his superb collection. The American Sunday School Union is one of his favorite institutions. For several years he has lived in Washington for the benefit of his climate. Mr. Leiter is now 63 years old.—Argonaut.

Remarkable Hair.

Some remarkable dogs were seen at the London dog show recently—none being more worthy of note than the French "bear" dogs. This is a breed raised in the south of France for the especial purpose of fighting bears in the mountain fastnesses. The dogs are enormous and very fierce, and even in a dog show they are none too quiet. Esquimaux dogs were also among the features of the exhibit. Hairless Mexican dogs, Australian "wild dogs," and "chow-chows" from China were all centers of attraction.

Special Courts for Boys.

Adolph Sturm, keeper of the Chicago House of Correction, believes in the establishment of a special court for the hearing of all cases in which boys are the offenders, to the end that those who have not committed crimes that deserve punishment in the penitentiary will not be sent there. He will advocate the establishment of such a court in every place where his advocacy will do any good, and he believes it will be secured.